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BUENOS AIRES - U.S. Socre-

tary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. flew to Washington Monday with o new proposal that the Ar-

gentine government said might help avert a war between Argenti-na and Britain over the dispoted

In Washington, however, U.S. officials said that Mr. Haig was returning bome because be had been

unable to come up with a formula that would resolve the key issue of

Falkland Islands.

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No. 30,844

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1982

Established 1887 Haig Leaves Argentina

Israeli Army Starts **Forced Evacuation** Of Sinai Settlers

By William Claiborne

RAFAH, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — Israeli Army troops forci-bly evicted militant Jewish settlers from three agricultural settlements in the northern Sinai peninsula Monday and swiftly moved reinforcements into position in the Mediterranean coastal town of Yamit for a showdown with more than 2,000 opponents of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty less than a week before the scheduled with-drawal deadline.

The evacuations were accomplished without violent confrontation or bloodshed, army officials said, but they were conducted out of sight of journalists, who were sharply restricted in their move-

The Israeli Defence Ministry, which had barred any news coverage of the evacuation, announced late in the day that reporters, but no cameramen, would be allowed to enter the area, Reuters reported. The presence of cameras will only inflame tempers and make the already difficult task of removing the settlers even more difficult, the announcement said.]

The Foreign Press Association of Israel, representing 100 news or-ganizations around the world, has asked Israel's Supreme Court to is-sue a restraining order against the Defense Ministry restrictions oo news coverage of Yami. A three-justice panel will hear the case Tuesday.

In preparation for the final eviction, Israeli security forces continued to move south into the Sinai by the hundreds from staging areas along the border. In the opposite direction, an almost unbroken stream of flatbed trucks hauling prefabricated houses and bomb shelters moved northward. Several thousand soldiers are believed to be involved in the operation. The

Riyadh, Bonn Set Security Accord

Saudi Arabia reached broad agree ment on security cooperation at talks Monday in Riyadh between their interior ministers, according to the Saudi press agency.

It quoted the Saudi interior minister, Prince Nayof Ibn Abdel Aziz. as saying that he had discussed security assistance from Bonn to Saudi Arabia with West German Interior Minister Gerhart Baum.

Mr. Baum, who began his visit Sunday, was reported as saying that West Germany attached great importance to developing its ties with Saudi Arabia.

for Sunday.

Dozens of West Bank settlers, frustrated in their attempt to infil-trate into Yamit, gathered at bor-der crossings between the Gaza Strip and the Sinai and solemnly watched convoys of troop trans-port trucks head into the region. One of them, Jonah Hoffman,

sat in a pickup truck and relayed to settlements in the West Bank conversations he monitored on a two-way radio, passing on reports from a base station inside Yamit. The people want to know what is happening. The withdrawal from this place is not easy, not only for people leaving but others who are worried the same thing may happen to them" Mr. Hoffman

In Yamit, Israeli authorities sought to hook up a telephone line into a underground bomb shelter where about 20 extremist members of the Jewish Defense League have vowed to commit suicide if the army attempts to remove them. Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the IDL, was reported attempting to reach Yamit from the United States to talk to the holdouts.

As the evacuation progressed, Prime Minister Menachem Begin met with senior Egyptian officials in an effort to resolve outstanding disputes in the peace treaty, including demarcation line disagreements and conflicting views oo post-withdrawal relations. But both sides sought to minimize the tensions that created an atmosphere of crisis between the two countries over the past two weeks.

As he finished an evening meeting with Mr. Regin and prepared to return to Cairo, Foreign Minis-ter Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt told reporters that "new ideas emerged to bridge the gap," but that no conclusive agreement was

Soldiers moved into the Talmei Yosef settlement northeast of Yamit early Monday morning and removed 22 families, most of whom offered only passive resist-ance when taken to waiting buses PECUFILY. ACCORD for transport north to Israel proper, army sources said. The troops

JEDDAH — West Germany and said he would commit suicide if attempts are made to forcibly remove him.

will stand beside the Iraqi people At the sprawling Sadot settle-ment nearby, where hundreds of acres of crops have already been in their struggle to topple that re-gime until they succeed."

Mr. Hamdoun added that Syris would no longer have "any rela-tions whatsoever" with the Iraqi bulldozed under the sand dunes and prefabricated houses disman-tled, one family, Vito and Ella government, whose downfall, he said, "would bring about a relaxa-Weizman, was given permission to remain until Wednesday. But they tion in the entire region, as well as remained in a virtual ghost town. The only remaining family left at the nearby Ovda settlement was evacuated, but most of the 100 set-Syrian press has published articles denouncing Mr. Hussein, Mr. Handoun's statement marked the tlers at Atzmona continued to negotiate against withdrawal. first time that a senior Syrian offi-

By Thomas L. Friedman cial has openly advocated the overthrow of the Iraqi government. New York Times Service BEIRUT - The war of nerves

cott of the Damascus regime.

sad of Syria is rooted in a mixture

of ideological, strategic and per-sonal differences and has been

sharpened in recent months by the

Iranian-Iraqi war, in which Syria has openly backed the resurgent

Iranian forces.

The latest-diplomatic and sco-

nomic journing began Saturday.

when Syria's deputy premier, Wal-id Hamdoun, issued a statement to

the Syrian news agency that "Syria

relief for the Arab nation."

Although the state-controlled

Mr. Hamdoun did oot elaborate between Syria and Iraq intensified over the weekend, with Syria call-ing for the overthrow of the Baghon Syria's intention to sever all further relations with Baghdad The two countries - which are ruled by rival factions of the Ba'ath Socialist Party — have al-ready recalled their ambassadors dad government and Iraq vowing to organize an Arab economic boy-The long-simmering dispute be-tween President Saddam Hussein from each other's capitals, leaving only skeleton staffs in the embasof Iraq and President Hafez al-As-

Syria Urges Coup Against Baghdad

As Dispute With Iraq Intensifies

Syria's call for the toppling of the Hussein government follows its decision April 8 to close its border with Iraq and, two days later, to shut down the crude-oil pipeline that runs from the Iraqi oil fields around Kirkuk across Syria and Lebanon to the Mediterranean.

Damascus said the border closing was necessary because Iraq was infiltrating saboteurs, weapons and explosives into Syria that were being used by the fundamen-talist Moslem Brotherhood to undermine" the Assad govern-

Syrian-Iranian Trade Pact

The Iraqis have contended that Syria's decision to close its borders and choke off the flow of Iraci crude oil across Syria was part of a secret bargain struck in late March during talks in Tehran between Foreign Ministers Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria and Ali Akbar

After those talks Syria and Iran announced a 10-year trade agreement under which Iran will provide Syria with 8.7 million tons of crude oil annually in exchange for much needed grain, canned fruits and vegetables and other foods. The first Iranian oil shipment reportedly arrived in Syria on April I. Nine days later, the Iraqi pipe-

In response to the Syrian moves, the Iraqi oil minister, Tayeb Abdul Kerim, said in an interview pub-lished Sunday in the Middle East Economic Survey that Iraq would call oo other Arab nations, particularly Saudi Arabia and neighboring oil-producing countries, to im-pose ecocomic sanctions oo Damascus. "When ao Arab League member state takes action be imposed, including a boycott,

Iraq, already \$20 billion in debt to oeighboring Gulf nations, can ill afford a lengthy shutdown of the trans-Syrian pipeline, which usually carries 800,000 barrels a

With its Gulf export terminals closed because of fighting with Iran, Iraq's only other outlet is a 700,000-barrel-a-day pipelioe across Turkey, which has been shot repeatedly by pro-Iranian

Before leaving Buenos Aires, Mr. Haig said he remained bopeful that the dispute could be resolved peacefully, but be repeated his earlier warnings about the dangers of war. "I am more convinced than ever that war in the South Atlantic would be the greatest of tragedies Israelis, opposing their country's pullout from the Sinai, prayed Monday on a rooftop in Yamit. and that time indeed is running

out." Mr. Haig said. A spokesman for Argentina's president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Gal-tieri, said that Mr. Haig "is carrying a document that cootains se-

ries of ideas for an eventual solu-oon to the conflier." The spokesman's comment supported earlier remarks by a memer of the ruling military junta that

Argentina was ocaring agreement with Mr. Haig and had a working document. "I would not say we are closer to

peace than war, but with the belp of the United States we are nearing a solution that will preserve Argen-tina's interests," said the com-mander of the Argentine Air Force, Brig. Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo. Gen. Lami Dozo is in the junta with Gen. Galtieri and Adm.

Jorge Isaac Aya. Mr. Haig said that when he returned to Argentina last Thursday, I brought with me oew ideas ... others have been developed bere. In more than three days of talks, the total at about 4,000. The minis-

there has been a further identifica- try said that all were drawn from tion and refinement of the Argentine position. We have now finished this phase of our work."

Gen. Lami Dozo said that For-

With New Falkland Plan

eign Ministry officials were working on the final draft of the "working document," but added that 'Argentine sovereignty is not a subject of discussion. The sover-eignty is not up for discussion." In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met with her de-

fense and foreign secretaries Mon-

sovereignty over the islands. He was reported to be returning to day, but there was no immediate comment on the reports of prog-Washington in order to let both The Buenos Aires daily, Clarin, London and Buenos Aires come whose reports appear to have been well-informed since the crisis beup with something new. Officials said that Mr. Haig felt that the limits of his effectiveness had been gan April 2, when Argentine troops took over the islands after 149 years of British rule, said Monday that Argentina had pro-

posed UN negotiations on the issue of sovereignty within a fixed time period. In the interim, an Argentine-British administration with representatives of the 1,800 islanders

would govern the islands under U.S. supervision, the report said. A ioint Argentine-British police force would keep order. The newspaper said this was contingent on Britain's turning back its armada oow beaded for

the Falklands. In return, Argentine troops would be withdrawn. In London, the Defense Ministry announced that Britain was sending more ships, paratroopers

and Marines to strengthen the na-val task force on the way to the The Defense Ministry said that 900 to 1,000 additional paratroopers were being sent at once to join 2,400 Marines and several hundred paratroopers with the task force. It said a 4,900-ton North Sea ferry was also being requisitiooed, and

The ministry refused to say how many troops and Marines now are with the task force or assigned to it, but reliable estimates have put

the 15,974-ton tanker Anco Charg-

er was being chartered to join the

bases in Britain and none had been Germany or Northern Ireland. Argentine, using C-130 tran-sports, continued flying men and

weapons to the islands, which are occupied by an estimated 9,000 In London, Winston Churchill, Conservative member of Parliament and the grandson of Britain's World War II leader, predicted in Sunday Express article that, within days, the Harrier planes with the war fleet would impose an air blockade of the islands, and

British Marines and paratroopers would land to establish air strips for the planes. Meanwhile, Argentica an-counced the released Sunday of an American and two Canadian journalists, but three British oewsmen

remained in custody. The three employees of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. John R. Axelson, 30, and David R. Wilson, 42, both of Toronto, and Samuel S. Hillman, 34, of Chicago were freed in Comodoro Rivadavia because of insufficient evi-

dence, the ministry announced: The Argentine Foreign Ministry statement said the British reporters, Simoo Winchester of The Sunday Times and Ian Mather and Tony Prime of The Observer, were in custody in Ushuaia in Tierra del Fuego. They were arrested Friday near an air base in Tierra del Fuego at the continent's southern tip.

U.S. Senate Resolution

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - A Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee introduced legislation Mooday condemning Argentina for seizing the Falkland Islands.

Sen. Larry Pressler of South Dakota introduced a nonbinding resolution condemning Argentina, expressing support for British efforts to reclaim the islands and urging Argentina to withdraw. The resolution was not scheduled for a vote

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., right, with Argentine Foreign Minister Niconar Costa Méndez, left, in Buenos Aires. Assistant Secretary Thomas O. Enders is next to Mr. Haig.

Salvador Land Reform Questioned:

China Says Economy **Needs Foreign Capital**

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Times Service
PEKING — China said Monday

that it will soon be seeking billions of dollars in foreign investment to finance exploitation of its vast and largely undeveloped natural resources; including oil, coal and nonferrous metals, and to modernize and expand its industries.

Wei Yuming, vice minister of the recently consolidated Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said that China will begin using the extensive lines of credit — nearly \$20 billion — that it has already been offered by foreign governments and banks and will be soliciting even more exten-sive direct foreign investment as

Mr. Wei cited as an example of early projects for foreign partner-ship the development of huge new coal mines in Shanxi province in northern China and in Guizhou province in the south. "Guizhou province in the south." Guizhou alone will need an enormous amount of investment, not just a few hundred million U.S. dollars but several billion," Mr. Wei told the Chinese news agency Monday.

China signed a preliminary agreement last month with U.S.-based Occidental Petroleum Corp. for development of what will bethe world's largest open-pit coal mine, producing 15 million tons of coal a year and eventually perhaps three times that in Shanzi. Occidental's initial investment in the mine, just one of several planned for the area, will be \$230 million. the largest deal China has signed since it inaugurated its "open

10.00 door" policy three years ago. "Some foreign businessmen have express the worry that investment opportunities in China will fall off because of the continuing readjustment of China's national economy," Mr. Wei said, acknowledging the widespread skepticism that has arisen as China has cut back on major new investments. "These worries are groundless."

Mr. Wei's remarks were backed up Monday by an article in the dairies, a sugar refin Communist Party journal Red rock-crushing plants.

Flag that said joint ventures and various other forms of direct investment are the best ways of bringing foreign capital into China to help finance the country's devel-

The first step, Mr. Wei said, outlining the government's new trade strategy, will be a "vigorous push" for coproduction agreements and other forms of compensatory trade in which goods are processed in China for re-export or new equipment is paid for with fimshed goods. About 500 such agree-ments, involving about \$1.9 billion in foreign investment, have been signed so far, and Mr. Wei said "several thousand" more projects would be approved in the near fu-

Mr. Wei also said that China will also begin using the extensive credits offered it over the past three years but not drawn upon be-cause of "inadequate domestic preparations" and a general lack of experience in utilizing foreign

Red Flag expressed caution, however, reflecting the prevalent Chinese fear of indebtedness. "We must be prudent in using commer-cial loans, and we should learn a lesson from countries that are heavily in debt," the journal said, arguing it was better to let foreign capitalists invest and reap a profit than mortgage the country's ecocomic future by borrowing.

Chinese officials have contended that current high interest rates made even government-underwritten export loans too expensive and Peking has chosen not to use many of the credits it has been extended. But banking sources said that in the last quarter of 1981, China began to draw hundreds of millions of dollars in both commercial and government credits, and that the trend is continuing.

As if to underline the point, Mr. Wei signed an agreement Monday with Denmark for a \$15.2-million interest-free development loan to finance the purchase of equipment for a number of projects, including



Kim Young Sam

Got a Second?

At a recent conference in Arizona, Bell Lab scientists made an announcement of some scientific significance: The researchers had created a 30ferntosecond flash of laser light. Thirty femtoseconds is the shortest event ever per-petrated by man. Page 2.

Row in Rome

A spat between the Italian Socialist and Christian Democratic parties may bring down the nation's five-party coalition government. Page 4.

Bonn Technology

Part I of a two-part special supplement on German technology appears today on Pages 9S-16S. Part II will appear tomorrow.

Seoul Opponent Seeks To Reorganize Party

By Henry Scott Stokes New York Times Service

SEOUL - Kim Young Sam, banned from national politics by President Chun Doo Hwan, is moving to reorganize his New Democratic Party in apparent defi-ance of the South Korean authori-

In his attempt to resurrect the party, at one time the country's leading opposition group, Mr. Kim, will be challenging Mr. Chun's power to ban groups and politicians he disapproves of from public activity, and the grip that Mr. Chum has on this nation of 38 million

The party has no representation in the National Assembly and was not permitted to put up candidates in the 1981 legislative elections, for which the government created a new ruling Democratic Justice Party and several minority groups. The government also confiscated the New Democratic Party's head-

quarters building in Seoul.

"It's hardly normal that over 500 people should be just junked from nadonal life on the whim of those in power, is it?" he said, referring to Mr. Chun's banning in 1980 of more than 500 people, in-1980 of more than 500 people, including Mr. Kim, from taking part in public life. "If Mr. Chun means what he says about intending to restore democracy here, why then he can start by lifting this ban and, of course, freeing all political prisoners, just as a beginning."

Mr. Kim, 54, who was kept under bouse arrest for more than a year after Mr. Chun seized power in May, 1980, complained that U.S. officials in Korea did not keep in touch with South Korea's deposed politicians. He said no one from the U.S.

embassy had visited his home, even though his house arrest was lifted, since November, when a diplomat brought him a letter from Sen Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. Mr. Kim spoke during a sevenhour bike through mountains around Seoul with 50 of his sup-

porters. He said that "my people,

without asking, have organized climbing clubs in every province in the country except the North and South Cholla regions.

"Of course, that has a political element, but they can't stop us just going up into the mountains like this," he said, wiping his brow as be reached the top of a peak.

'Part of Routine'

Pausing on the peak, Mr. Kim, an elder of the Presbyterian Church, removed his his cap and led the group in a prayer for de-mocracy in South Korea. "We do this every time we come up here." he said. 'It's part of our routine on Thursdays with this club. We called it the Mountain Climbing Club for Democracy."

Moving on from the peak, the group, which included the party's former floor leader in the National Assembly, Hwang Nak Joo, and the editor of the banned party newspaper, Mun Bu Shik, descended to a dell where the men made lires, broke out bottles of Scotch whisky and liery Korean soju and whisky and hery Korean soju and cooked a meal They ended by forming a circle and singing their party's newly written anthem for the first time.

It went, according to a rough translation by one of Mr. Kim's aides: The life of human beings is very short, but the New Democratic Party will live forever; if men must die to restore this country, we will gladly lay down our lives.

Mr. Kim, who along with the imprisoned Kim Dae Jung is one of the best-known politicans in the country, moved off with his pack on his back again. Other hikers came up to bow to him. Some shook his hand and wished him As he hiked, Mr. Kim, who is from the southern port city of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

last mooth was a "grave sign of anti-American feeling" among workers and students because of U.S. support for President Chun. One of Mr. Kim's aides said that

Study Shows Lower Output on Peasant Cooperatives thors said, adding: "What it means By Raymond Bonner New York Times Service SAN SALVADOR — Agricul-tural production has declined sub-

that the Salvadoran government expropriated and converted to peasant cooperatives, according to the findings of a private university group here. In several key aspects the study, which has not yet been made pub-lic, contradicts more favorable reports about the land redistribution

stantially on the the largest farms

program released by Salvadoran and U.S. agencies. The United States has lent strong support to the land reform program. The report was prepared by the Center for Documentation and Information at the University of

Central America, the largest university in El Salvador. Although U.S. and Salvadoran officials accuse the university of bias toward the left, the report is cer-Pusan, said the burning of the tain to be cited by recently elected rightist politicians who contend that the country's land redistribu-American Cultural Center there tion efforts should be scrapped or substantially modified.

The findings "do not mean that the agrarian reforms should be dismanuled," one of the report's anis that there is a reality that is being beld from the people here, the American people, and your

Congress."

The principal architects of the study discussed it in an interview on the condition that their names not be used. U.S. officials here will also not allow their names to be used, even when citing statistics or commenting favorably about the agrarian program. Two U.S. advisers in the land redistribution program and the head of the agency that supervises it were assassinated in January, 1981.

The land program was begun in March, 1980, and was designed to alter a landholding pattern under which less than 2 percent of the population controlled more than tall of the fertile agricultural land. Under the program, 329 farms with an average size of 1,694 acres have been expropriated by the government or voluntarily sold to it. and they have been converted to peasant cooperatives. These are generally referred to as the Phase I

or "reform sector" farms. Co-managed by the peasants and the government's Institute for Agrarian Transformation, known as ISTA, they produce about half

the country's sugar cane, 40 per-cent of the cotton, and 12 percent of the coffee, El Salvador's major

foreign-exchange earners. foreign-exchange earners.

A study prepared by Cheechi & Co., a consulting firm in Washington, for the U.S. Agency for International Development, or AID, concluded that "agricultural production in the reform sector has increased slightly." The study, issued in February, based its findings on data from the Ministry of Agriculture and ISTA.

ture and ISTA. It found that the average yields of coffee, cotton, sugar cane, corn, rice, and beans in the 1980-81 crop year on the peasant cooperatives were higher than the national aver-

The university group's researchers call this a misleading comparison, saying a much more meaningful one would be between production today, when the farms are cooperative, with production when they were privately owned and managed.

According to the center's find-ings, the average yield per unit of land of the basic crops on the peasant cooperatives is less than itwas under private management.

For instance, in the crop year (Continued on Page 2, Col. I)

Prov

Laser Flash: Fastest Act of Man

Light Pulse Is Tool for Watching Chemical Reactions

By Barnaby Feder New York Times Service

NEW YORK - At a technical conference in Phoenix last week. Bell Laboratories scientists made an announcement of some scientific significance: The researchers had created a 30-femiosecond flash of laser light.

Thirty femtoseconds is the shortest event ever perpetrated by man. Technically, it is .03 of a picosecond, which is one-trillionth of a second. Charles V. Shank, bead of the Bell team that built the pulsed-laser device, has a better way in describe it. "In one second, a light beam can travel from the Earth to the moon and back," he explained, "In 30 femtoseconds, light travels about 10 microns, or about one-tenth the thickness of a

What matters about this to researchers who investigate natural phenomena by measuring the impact of laser pulses on them is that virtually nothing, not even light itself, travels very far or completes any change in less than 30 femto-seconds. Therefore, since any reac-

the pulse, researchers can study at least part of the reaction while it is in progress. That considerably helps investigation of physical and chemical events at the molecular level, where there is frequently little sign of how the event unfolded once it is over.

Lasers were first used in research, and research lasers continue to be an important segment of the \$1-billion laser market. About 10.000 research laboratories use lasers of one sort or another, according to John Ryan, a research laser expert at Coberent Inc., a leading laser manufacturer.

Gradual Advances Nevertheless, advances like that made by Mr. Shank's team are easy to overlook, partly because over the past 15 years research lasers have improved gradually. rather than in dramatic leaps. Mnreover, the maverick applications of industrial, commercial and surgical lasers represent larger markets for laser manufacturers

Researchers Dispute Yields In Salvadoran Land Reform

(Continued from Page 1) 1978-79, the pre-Phase I farms were cultivating an average of 3,199 pounds of corn per acre. In

od for which data is available, production was 2,952 pounds per acre. The center's study also reports lower overall production totals on the peasant cooperatives than did the studies by ISTA and AID, For example, in the 1980-81 crop year. ISTA reported that peasant coop-eratives cultivated 77,073 tons of

com, the AID study put the number at 50,100 tons, and the center said the figure was 42,034 tons. Similarly, for beans ISTA reported 9,900 tons, AID 4,331 tons and the center 3,634 tnus, Far coffee, ISTA reported 25,950 tons. AID 20,204 tons and the center 16,951 tons. The center's researchers said AID's figures were unrealistically inflated for two reasons. First, the study for AID was based on visits

to 22 cooperatives. "The performance of most was probably in the middle range or a little better," the authors of the AlD study acknowl-Second, from these 22 cooperatives, the authors extrapolated pro-duction totals for 315 cooperasays only 268 farms receive financing. According in the AID study, the other farms had been abandoned because of violence, had not formed cooperatives, or were not

Thus, the center based its production totals on 268 operating co-Also included in the center's re-

port are charges that \$52.8 million generated by the peasant coopera-tives is unaccounted for.

According in the center, the peasant cooperatives should have received \$115.16 million for their crops in 1980-81. After paying for seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, gaso-line, raw materials, and other things, as well as wages and sala-ries, the cooperatives had a net in-come of \$52.84 million.

The center's researchers say these proceeds should have been used to pay dividends to the cooperative members, pay off bank loans, and retire part of the debt to the former owners, as the cooperatives are required to do.

But so far only two cooperatives have paid dividends.

"The conclusion is that appeals are being made to the American Congress on the basis of the success of the program," said one of the authors of the center's report. "But these claims of success are based on faulty data,"

tion the laser pulse causes or illuminates is likely to last longer than

But the special characteristics of lasers, which were first described in the late 1950s and built in 1960. provide previously unforeseen research possibilities. Unlike normal light, which is a jumble of radiation traveling in all directions at various frequencies, laser light tra-vels in one direction in a very narrow band of frequencies with the light waves moving in unison. This "coherent" light is intense, easy in focus and, if enough energy is used to generate it, able to drill through

Optical Spectroscopy

The laser's ability to achieve an infinitesimal pinpoint focus has made possible such projects as that beaded by Michael Berns at the Laser Microbeam Program of the University of California, Irvine. There, researchers aim lasers through microscopes to destroy iny portions of the cell. In the past year, they have drilled inles nne-tenth of a micron long in individual chromosomes. Such boles destroy "a few genes at most," Mr. Berns said, thus allowing the cell to survive and the researchers to study the effects of the loss of par-ticular genes.

Most laser research, bowever, is based on optical spectroscopy, the science of identifying matter by the light it absorbs ar gives off when stimulated by light input. Every substance absorbs and emits light in a pattern of light frequen-cies related to its atomic structure. This light signature can be lifted from infinitesimal traces of substances when a laser on the correct frequency bones in on them. "We can now see one atom in the midst of almost a trillion, trillion others." said James Wynne, manager

of quantum physics and chemistry studies at IBM's Yarktown Heights, N.Y., research center. The use of picosecond laser pulses has been the fastest growing commercial laser market in the past two years, according to laser manufacturers. The chief commercial goal is in build faster and more powerful microchips, infor-mation circuits and computers by mapping more exactly the routes electrons take through semiconductor materials, the rates they

travel and the effects of impurities. But Mr. Wynne notes that pi-cosecond and subpicosecond pulse lasers are a tool to examine other phenomena, including the exact nature of the chemical reactions in photographic film, buman visinn and explosions. New lasers are also encouraging basic research on the interactions among molecules in liquids and in such subjects as nsitional phases - what exactly happens, for example, when the molecular disorder of a liquid like water crystallizes into the ordered structure of ice.



Gen. Benjamin Menendez, military governor of the Falklands, meets with field commanders.

Haig's Falkland Problem: A Lack Of U.S. Leverage on Buenos Aires

By James M. Markham

By James Mr. Markham

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina —

As Alexander M, Haig Jr., the U.S. secretary of state, continued his mediatinn effort over the Falkland islands, it was becoming clear bow little leverage the United States has to move Argenting toward a bas in move Argentina inward a compromise with Britain.

Argentina's rightist military junta is one of the most conspicuously anti-Communist regimes on the continent, and, in a switch from the Carter administration's coldshnulder approach, President Reagan has been assiduously wooing Buenos Aires as a strategic ally in the struggle against leftist move-ments in Central America. Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galneri, the hluff officer who heads the junta, had until the past few days the reputatinn of being one of the most pro-American leaders Argentina has

But the crisis tnuched aff by Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands has demonstrated that Argentina's concerns and strategic interests are not necessarily those of the United States, no matter how much Washington and Buenos Aires might agree on what should be done in a place like El Salvador.

The Argentine elite bas tradi-nonally looked to Paris or London for cultural inspiration, and the Argentine economy has never come under U.S. domination, Argentina stayed neutral in World War I, and only sided with the Al-lies in the closing months of World

There is some feeling among Western diplomats here that the Reagan administration's courtship nf Argentina - and its steps to lift the embargo nn arms sales imposed by Congress because of the junta's human rights record —

NEWS ANALYSIS

may have given Gen. Galtieri the wrang signals when he weighed the likely U.S. reaction in an invasion of the Falklands.

According in one diplomat, the Argentine military attaché in Washington had informed the junta that the Reagan administration was so eager for Argentine support in Central America that, in a crunch, it would tilt toward Buenos Aires, not London.

In retrospect, it is evident that the steady stream of U.S. generals and other Washington dignitaries who had been descending on Bue-nos Aires in the months before the April 2 occupation of the Falkland Islands could have suggested to Gen. Galtieri that be might get a sympathetic hearing on the Falk-lands.

On March 8, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, concluded a goodwill visit by declaring that the two countries saw eye to eye "on almost all questions dis-cussed" and, felicitously, described Argentina and the United States as each in search of the other."
Western diplomats and well-in-

South Korean

(Continued from Page 1)

"six months ago, Kim was pro-American, but now be's wavering," Mr. Kim, the son of a rich fish merchant, is basically a politician of the center-right. In his bome hangs an autographed picture of President Reagan, given to him hy Mr. Reagan in the early 1970s when the Korean visited Califor-Mr. Kim appears ready in ac-

cept Mr. Chun as president for the rest of his term, which ends in 1988, provided Mr. Chun allows the New Democratic Party to reor-ganize and 10 take part in the next general elections, due in two years. But far now he said he is "total-ly frustrated," by the Chun government. "Naturally, the newspapers cannut mention my name here nor print my picture, nor can I hold public meetings," be said. That's strictly not allowed so far. I can give no interviews, seek out nn chance to express my views on television. All they want is for me to keep my head down.

"I wan't do that anymore." he said, "My country is entering an extremely dangerous period. There is great restlessness. The govern-ment just tells lies, lies, lies about the political situation, the economy, everything. They don't trust the people.'
South Korean leaders and visit-

ing Americans, including Vice President Bush, will celebrate the centenary of ties between the United States and Korea beginning this month, but Mr. Kim noted that be has received an invitation to meet with U.S. dignitaries. "Officially, I am a nanperson." he said.

Galderi, who took power only four months ago and must consult sen-ior officers on major questions, cannot surrender sovereignty over the Falklands without courting the wrath of the military and the na-tion, whose patriotism has been aroused by the "recuperation" of

the archipelago.
"I think there is an error of appreciation by Britain, and to a cer-tain extent by the United States, if they think they can shake the in-ternal front by the threat to use force," said one Argentine editor, speaking of the British armada that is steaming toward the South Atlantic, "Galtieri and the gener-als are cornered, they have nowhere in go but forward, If they go backward, they will be swept

Comparing the situations of Gen. Galtieri and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, a foreign diplomat made a similar point more pungently: "Mrs, Thatcher can be replaced.

The system there is mature enough. But this one is very fragile. If Galtieri and the junta lose, they could be strung up in the Plaza de Mayo"

It is against this volatile political backdrop that Mr. Haig is report-edly trying to nudge Gen. Galneri and the junta toward some formula that would skirt or hlur the central sovereignty question and satisfy at least some of the Britain's de-

The stakes are high, and Mr. Haig has few cards to play since Western diplomats and well-informed Argentines agree that Gen.

South Korean

To Defy Chun

Haig has few cards to play since sense a U.S. "sphere of influence."

According to one account, Mr. Haig complained to junta leaders saturday about reports in the Argentine press that pictured him as favoring Britain's case on the Falklands. The commander of the navy. Adm. Jorge Issac Anaya, is said to have answered quitly: "We said to have answered curtly: "We

think this is so."

The meeting, according to several versions, took an even more ominous tone when Mr. Haig recalled the defense treaty that links the United States and Britain, hinting strongly that in a shooting war in the South Atlantic the Americans would support their NATO ally.

French Girl, 14, Claims to See Virgin in the Sun

SAINT ETIENNE, France —
A 14-year-old girl wbo claims
to have seen the Virgin Mary more than 30 times by staring into the sun disappointed a crowd of 4,000 curious pilgrims by staying bome during the

Blandine Piegay claimed to have seen the Virgin Mary by gazing into the sun, which, she said, would then "spin in the sky." But an Sunday the girl's father kept her at home in nearhy Talaudière, explaining, The virgin will not appear either Saturday or Sunday to punish the journalists [wbo have writ-ten about her]."

The mayor of Talandiêre warned the crowd in a message read over loudspeakers: "If you look at the sun until you have the impression that it is spin-ning, it is not any miracle. It is that your retina is completely hurned and you risk becoming completely blind."

The Associated Press

LAGOS — President Shehu Shagari asked the National Assembly on Monday to give him special powers to deal with Nigeria's deepening economic troubles, the News Agency of Nigeria reported.

He described the situation as serious and said he would send the assembly legislation to enable him to deal with it, the agency reported. It did not say what powers Mr. Shagari was seeking, but it quoted him as saying that austerity measures introduced last year were inadequate.

In recent years, Nigerian industrial production has slumped and prices

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Nigerian Leader Asks Special Powers

In recent years, Nigerian industrial production has slumped and prices have soared, largely as a result of the nation's dependence on oil-derived income. Nigeria is having trouble selling its crude oil at \$35.50 per barrel, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has warned oil companies to stop pressing Nigeria for a price cut.

Reagan Welcomes Queen Beatrix

WASHINGTON - President Reagan welcomed Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands to the White House on Monday, hailing the longstanding ties between the Netherlands and the United States and calling for a vigilant stand against "totalitarian nations."

viguant stand against totalitarian nations.

In a ceremony on the South Lawn, Mr. Reagan noted that Monday was the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Americans and the Dutch. "Your majesty," Mr. Reagan said, "who can forget that New York was first New Amsterdam?"

Mr. Reagan alluded to the demonstrations in Western Europe against the deal of the demonstrations. He said: "Today on the laws."

the deployment of nuclear weapons. He said: "Today our challenge lies not only in a desire for peace or in its advocacy, but in accepting the responsibility to do that which is necessary to preserve peace."

Glemp to Visit Vatican Next Week

VATICAN CITY — Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, is to visit next week for consultations with Pope John Paul II.

The archbishop's visit, scheduled for April 26, was announced Monday by Monsignor Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Bishops' Conference, on his arrival here from Warsaw.

Monsignor Dabrowski disclosed no details about his own visit, which follows a monthlong stay last month during which he had at least four meetings with the pope.

UN Refugee Chief Sees Problem Easing

BRUSSELS — The world refugee problem is easing, although it has been acute in Pakistan since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979, the UN high commissioner for refugees, Poul Hartling, said

here Monday.

"Refugee problems are a little less now than they were ... We hope one day to be absolutely unemployed and close the shop," Mr. Hartling said after a meeting here with the development commissioner of the European Economic Community, Edgard Pisani.

He said there were still about 10 million refugees in the world, divided mainly between Africa, with an estimated 5 million, and the 2.5 million is Phiston, where the problem had become particularly acute. "The

manny petween Africa, with an estimated 5 million, and the 2.5 million in Pakistan, where the problem had become particularly acute. "The situation of Afghan refugees in Pakistan is now the gravest in the world," he said. The Geneva-based office of the High Commissioner for Refugees spent about \$70 million in the area last year and hoped to spend more this year, he added.

S. Korea Group Assails U.S. Officials

The Associated Press SEOUL. — Forty-two church leaders announced Monday that they have asked Washington to recall the U.S. ambassador and the commander of U.S.-Korean forces for remarks they considered insulting to the Korean people.

The statement, distributed to the foreign press here, was dated April 15 and issued by the Korea Christian Action organization, an ecumenical activist group comprising 15 Protestant and Catholic organizations. It asked the U.S. government to recall Gen. John A. Wickham Jr. and Ambassador Richard Walker and to publicly "apologize for, or clarify" their remarks. They criticized Gen. Wickham for allegedly saying on Ang. 8, 1980, that Koreans were not ready for democracy. And they assailed the ambassador for describing Korean dissidents as "spoiled brats" in an interview in February with a South Carolina newspaper.

Israeli Minister Convicted of Larceny

United Press International TEL AVIV — Aharon Abuhatzerra, 43, the Israeli minister of labor, welfare and immigration, was found guilty Monday of breach of public trust and larceny for dipping into charity funds while he was mayor of

Mr. Abuhatzeira could face a prison term of up to 10 years. Sentenc-

It was the second trial for Mr. Ahuhatzeira while serving in the Cabinet and the first conviction of a Cabinet minister in Israeli history. Last May, Mr. Abuhatzeira was acquitted of charges of taking kickbacks while he was religious affairs minister in the previous government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

EEC Expects Trade-Off For Falklands Support

Reuers

BRUSSELS — Britain is likely to come under strong pressure Tuesday to accept sharp increases in Common Market farm prices in return for the support that the European Economic Community has en it in the Falkland Islands cri-

sis, EEC sources said Monday. EEC agriculture ministers are to start three days of negotiation on farm prices Tuesday in Luxembourg. France, in particular, will be pressing for substantial increas-

Negotiations earlier this month ended inconclusively. The EEC Commission bad proposed a 10.5-percent average increase, but farmers' unions want more than 16 per-cent, and France has demanded a substantial increase to cover inflation and rising production costs.

Britain has refused to accept

higher farm prices without progress on its demands for reductions in its contribution to the EEC budget. That cost could reach more than £1.13 billion (\$2 billion) this year if no changes are made. Britain's demands were to have been negotiated by EEC foreign ministers earlier this month, but the talks were put off because of the Falklands crisis and the result-

ing resignation of the British for-

eign secretary, Lord Carrington. The foreign ministers will now

meet to discuss those demands in Luxembourg on April 27.
On Monday in London, Lord Carrington's successor, Francis

meie Hir

DONTI

₩Billion

Who oint in bank a

Pym, tnet Gaston Thorn, the EEC Commission president, to prepare for that meeting. Mr. Pym thanked Mr. Thorn for EEC support in the Falklands issue and emphasized that Britain would work toward a speedy settlement of the budgetary

Agreement on higher farm prices has become a major political issue for France, and sources said that the EEC ban on imports from and a halt on arms sales to Argentina could be used in the bargain ing in strengthen France's case.

Attack on French Aide Is Reported in Beirut United Press Interna

BEIRUT - A French Embassy employee and his wife escaped an attempt on their lives in their apartment in Moslem West Beirut police source said Monday.

The source said that Gilbert Kouzy, described as an administrative officer at the embassy, re-ported that a young woman point-ed a pistol at him when he answered the door late Sunday, but that be shut the door. An embassy em-ployee and his wife were killed Friday in their Beirut apartmert.

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d said he would be a sam he would be hit the agency for sking, but it quoted year were madeing ion has slumped and dependence on oil and aude oil at \$35.50 kg raing Countries has be

a Beatrix

hailing the longuest States and calling

dence that prosecutors want to use would "inflame" the jury and should be barred as "unfairly prejudicial."
The other evidence includes testimony and photographs con-cerning the deadly nature of the exploding "devastator" bullets Mr. Hinckley used and the paths ext Week they took from his pistol through his victims bodies.

Vincent J.: Fuller and Mr. Hinckley's other lawyers con-tend that the film Taxi Driver, which they want to show to the jury, is more relevant to "the only real issues in this case — the defendant's intent, mental condition and responsibility" for

fying and to bar use of dramatic evidence showing how Mr... Hinckley shot them and the na-

Mr. Hinckley's lawyers argued in papers filed last week with

Indge Barrington D. Parker that

the TV tapes of the shootings and other "emotion-laden" evi-

ture of their injuries.

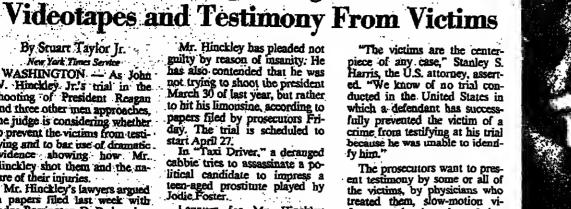
Mr. Hinckley has pleaded not guitty by reason of insanity. He has also contended that he was By Stuart Taylor Jr. New York Times Service WASHINGTON - As John not trying to shoot the president March 30 of last year, but rather W. Hinckley Jr.'s trial in the shooting of President Reagan to hit his limonsine, according to and three other men approaches, papers filed by prosecutors Friday. The trial is scheduled to the judge is considering whether to prevent the victims from testi-

stari April 27. In "Taxi Driver," a derauged cabbie tries to assassinate a political candidate to impress a teen-aged prostitute played by Jodie Poster.

Lawyers for Mr. Hinckley have conceded he shot the president and are expected to con-tend that he was influenced by the film and acted out of an insane desire to impress Miss Fos-

They said that testimony by the victims, none of whom saw his assailant, could serve no purpose other than "to arouse the jury's sympathies for the victims and unfairly inflame the jury's passions against the defendant."

U.S. prosecutors retorted that it was "the height (or depth) of irony" for Mr. Hinckley, "who attempted to deprive four people of their lives by shooting them with devastator bullets," to contend through his lawyers that it would be unfair to let the vic-



John W. Hinckley Jr.

Mr. Reagan, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Delahanty have recovered from their wounds. Mr. Brady remains partly paralyzed and has been unable to return to

Prosecutors have not said whether they want to present testimony by Mr. Reagan, which could be presented either on videotape or in open court.

to use shows a Secret Service agent, Timothy J. McCarthy, being lifted off his feet by the impact of a hullet. Another shows the White House press secretary, James S. Brady, and Thomas K. Delahanty, a Wash-Even if the prosecutors win the evidentiary disputes, the phase of the trial dealing with the shootings is expected to take much less time than the phase dealing with Mr. Hinckley's defense of insanity.

sler, Republican of South Dakota

- Mr. Webster acknowledged that

be gave personal approval to a

bribe offer to Sen. Pressler, which

Since word first surfaced two

years ago that Sen. Pressler was al-

most swept up in the Abscam net,

the freshman senator has request-

ed and received at least three let-

ters from the Justice Department

and FBI stating that he had not

been involved in any wrongdoing,

Sen. Pressler, while expressing

outrage at the incident, has repeat-

edly called attention to the fact

that he left a meeting with the

bogus Arah husinessmen at the

An FBI memo, furnished to the

first hint of a criminal offer.

the senator rejected.

Baker Warns of 'Jungle of Conflict' If Talks on Budget Fail This Week

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Sernce WASHINGTON - The Senate majority leader. Howard H. Baker Jr., has warned that Congress faces an "absolute jungle of conflict" unless its leaders can reach a hudg-et compromise with White House officials by late this week.

In addition, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, bas rejected any cuts in inflation adjustments for Social Security, a proposal that negotiators are studying as a means of reducing projected deficits. Sen. Kennedy said Sunday that he believes House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. also a Massachusetts Democrat, shares his view.

The hudget talks, aimed ultimately at producing an accord be-tween President Reagan and Rep. O'Neill, resumed Sunday at the White House and are to continue through Tuesday. Sen. Baker has warned that if no compromise has been reached by late in the week, Congress will begin writing its own

budget.
In a television interview Sunday. Sen. Baker, a Tennessee Republican, said the chances are "still as good as 50-50" for a compromise that would reduce the hudget deficit for fiscal 1983 from as much as \$180 billion to less than \$100 bil-

Sen. Baker said Mr. Reagan told him Saturday in a telephone con-versation that he is "pleased with the progress of the negotiations so

Although the president did not say he would accept tax increases or military cuts, Sen. Baker said he "encouraged to think" that Mr. Reagan would accept an income surfax on the wealthy as well as some reductions in the military spending increase that the administration wants over the next three

Sen. Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the Republican who is

Mobutu Meets With Pope

VATICAN CITY — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire met Monday with Pope John Paul II, the Vatican reported. No details of their talks were disclosed. Mr. Mobutu is in Italy on a private vis-



chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, appeared less optimistic as he arrived at the White House for Sunday's meeting. Asked if the negotiators were near an agreement, he replied, "No."

Sen. Kennedy, in a television interview, was unequivocal in his op-position to any changes in Social Security this year.

Closing Loopholes

He said he would rule out such changes even if it meant there would be no compromise on the hudget. He said there were "many other areas where there can be adjustment or change," adding, "I don't hear the administration talking about closing some of the tax loopholes that they created" in last year's tax-cut legislation.

Asked if Rep. O'Neill shared his views, Sen. Kennedy said, "I would think he would He's been a strong supporter of the Social Security system.

While appearing optimistic

about getting an agreement that would satisfy Mr. Reagan, Sen. Baker said the president is strong enough politically — "strong as horseradish," as the senator put it - to do whatever he wants.

But with impatience growing over the budget impasse even in the Republican-controlled Senate, Sen. Baker has set late this week aides say Thursday — as the dead-line for a compromise agreement.

May 15 is the deadline for congressional enactment of a budget. and Sen. Baker has vowed to get action at least in the Senate by

If the Senate writes its own hudget, "I think we will then enter an absolute jungle of conflict," Sen. Baker said. "We will have a raging debate on the floor of the Senate and in the House of Representatives about all of these items; that is, the third year of the tax cut, about a surtax, about excises, about ... a fuel tax or oil-import fees and all the rest."

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FBI Director, Ending Silence, Defends Abscam

By Ronald J. Ostrow and Robert L. Jackson Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON - Breaking a long, self-imposed silence, the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, William H. Webster, has strongly defended the bureau's Abscam investigation and has made clear that he would use the same undercover tactics again, if

With firmness and occasionally some heat, Mr. Webster declared that "we will always follow our leads." He dismissed allegations that the investigation, which resulted in the conviction of seven members of Congress on hribery and other charges, somehow trapped innocent men.

The Abscam probe resulted in .

Japanese Minister Turns Down Seoul On \$6-Billion Aid

New York Times Service TOKYO - Japan and South Korea appear to be moving toward deadlock on a Korean request

ment aid to Seoul for the South Korean long-term development plan, covering the period from 1982 to 1986.

Mr. Watanabe said at a news conference in Tokyo that Japan was prepared to more than double ten ick forstær its aid from the level of \$300 milhion in the last five years because of the "special relationship" between the two countries.

But he said that a proposal by the Foreign Ministry to give up to \$4 billion in aid and loans for 11 najor projects in a South Korcan five-year plan was "not realistic." The proposal does not have the support of the powerful Finance Ministry, keeper of the nation's budget

This was the first time that the finance minister had stated what appears to be about the upper limit on official aid to the Sconi regime Officials previously had noted that the Finance Ministry and Foreign Ministry were still negotiating on the amount of aid for Seoul and suggested that the \$800 million figure might be increased a little.

the convictions of Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, who resigned his seat March 11, six House members and 11 others. FBI agents posed as representatives of a fictitious Arab shelkh who was willing to pay cash for legislative favors, including

help in gaining permanent entry into the United States. To criticism of Abscam by Sen. Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, and others, Mr. Webster, a former U.S. judge, offered point-by-point replies:

• The FBI uses "con men" and others with criminal records in such investigations because that is what it takes to catch the guilty. "Abscam was purposely sleazy so that no one would stick around it, except someone who wanted to deal with sleazy people," he said.

• Abscam did not set out to in-

vestigate members of Congress but instead began as an attempt to catch art thieves. As the inquiry developed, it moved into other areas and congressmen walked into the net. We did not select any congressmen," Mr. Websier said. "They were self-selected. They found their way to us."

· Anyone who listens to the FBI tapes of meetings between for \$6 billion in aid.

The Japanese finance minister, Michio Watanabe, said Friday that Tokyo could not pledge more than \$800 million in official develop
The Japanese finance minister, agents will learn the extent of the corruption. If you hear those tapes, you get some idea of how hlatantly corrupt those discussions agents will learn the extent of the corruption. "If you hear those tapes, you get some idea of how histantive courses" were. There wasn't anything coy about them," he said.

· Through letters, the public has let the FBI know that it wants the bureau to continue investigating corruption in high places. "The message is: Don't let anybody stop you," Mr. Webster said.

The FBI chief said he had been "necessarily constrained" until now in discussing the extraordi-nary investigation. But with the completion of virtually all trials, and as House and Schate committees prepare for inquiries into the methods used in Abscam, he said he felt free to talk about how the bureau managed the probe. He rejected Sen. Cranston's con-

tention that Abscam ran "totally out of control." He said the charge, which Sen. Cranston made during debate over proposed ex-pulsion of Mr.-Williams from the Senate, was leveled "in a moment of rhetoric and emotion ... unsub-

stantiated by the actual facts." "No one ever said where it was out of control," Mr. Webster said. And he noted that U.S. District Judge George H. Pratt of Brooklyn issued a 134-page opinion in July

that upheld the conduct of FBI agents in Abscam.

ington police officer, lying

grievously wounded on the

deotapes showing them being shot and writhing in pain, en-

larged photographs of the bul-

lets and of targets found in Mr.

They argued that the video-tapes were the best evidence of

exactly how the crime was com-

mitted" and, together with other

contested items, would help prove Mr. Hinckley's intent to kill his victims.

One tape the prosecutors want

Hinckley's room.

It was when he was asked whether the FBI would ever conduct another undercover investigation of congressmen that Mr. Web-ster said, "the answer is, we will always follow our leads. We always have some operations going where some public official's name is in the works. It may be pure puff on the part of some confidence man, or it may be real."

He added that the FBI has no nvestigation under way now similar "to what happened in Ab-

Of the seven members of Con-gress who were convicted of bribery and other Abscam crimes, Rep. Michael J. Myers, Democrat of Pennsylvania, was expelled, Mr. Williams and Rep. Raymond F. Lederer, Democrat of Pennsylvania, resigned under threat of expulsion and the others were defeated

Of the case most frequently cited as an example of unfair FBI tactics - that of Sen. Larry Pres-

Haughey Orders Investigation of Trawler Sinking

United Press International Haughey ordered an investigation Monday into the sinking of a fishing trawler that apparently caught a submarine in its fishing nets. The 75-foot trawler Sharelga

was dragged at high speed for 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) Sunday before capsizing and sinking about 30 miles off the Duhlin coast, pofice said. Five seamen were rescued

Mr. Haughey told his naval chiefs to start an immediate inquiry into the sinking, and military aircraft searched the area for signs of submarine activity.

Frank Doyle, general secretary of the Irish fishermen's association, said a snagged submarine scened the logical explanation. Submarines have been going up and down the Irish Sea for years, and we know that a British sub was seen exercising off the Isle of Man Friday evening," he said. "But the situation is so sensitive that we do not expect any govern-ment to admit responsibility at the

Mr. Doyle added, "It could have a whale, but it would need to have

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Alexandra West

By Chris Carlin

Reuters

MUNICH — Willy Brandt,
chairman of the Socialist Demo-

cratic Party, urged the party at the

start of its national congress Mon-

day to renew support for NATO

strategy oo missile deployment

Mr. Brandt, a former chancellor,

acknowledged in a keynote ad-

il first took part in a government

Mr. Brandt rejected speculation about a possible breakdown of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-

liberal coalition, which he said the

party wanted to see strengthened.

Support for Coalition

to our word; We stand hy the So-cial Democratic chancellor and the

coalition with the Free Demo-crats," declared Mr. Brandt, who has also served as mayor of West

Berlin and who won the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to bring

Mr. Schmidt, who was in speak

Tuesday, has staked his career on the NATO's 1979 decision to de-

ploy 572 U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe be-

ginning late next year unless

Washington and Moscow agree be-fore then on limiting the deploy-

ment of strategic weapons.

His stance is being challenged
hy a vociferous anti-nuclear peace
movement, which rallied 50,000
protesters in Munich on the eve of

"We Social Democrats will keep

and arms talks.

political fortunes.

about détente.

Minister's Anti-Socialist Remark Causes Turmoil in Italian Cabinet

ROME - With an economic crisis looming, a row between the Socialist and Christian Democratie parties threatened Monday to bring down llaly's five-party coalition government.

The dispute, which has immobilized the Cahinet, began when the Christian Democratic treasury minister, Beniamino Andreatta, supposedly likened the Socialists to Nazis. Premier Giovanni Spadolini announced that he was forced to put off a Cabinet meeting Monday after Socialist ministers refused to attend. They left open the possibility of a complete withdrawal from the 10-month-old coalition.

Socialist Party officials Sunday demanded the resignation of Mr. Andreatta, a distinguished economist, after he allegedly told a party meeting that votes for the Socialists might lead to a new fascist era.

and force early elections.

Mr. Spadolini briefed President Sandro Pertini on the govern-

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"Every vote that the Socialist Party wrests from us risks bringing Italy to national Socialism," newspapers Monday reported Mr. An-

dreatta as saying.

The Socialists expressed outrage at the term "national Socialism," accusing Mr. Andreatta of likening them to Hitler's National Socialist German Workers' (Nazi) Party. Mr. Andreatta, interviewed by several newspapers, said he had

Christian Democratie Party leaders pledged their full support. But Finance Minister Salvatore Formica, the senior Socialist in the coalition, announced that his party was boycotting the Cabinet and left open the possibility that the Socialists, deeply dissatisfied with their junior role in the coalition, could bring down Mr. Spadolini

not intended to refer to Hitler.

said. Political observers have been saying for weeks that Mr. Pertini may have to call early elections.

[Italian newspapers reported Monday that the Red Brigades planned to attack Rebibbia prison in Rome and free their comrades standing trial for the murder of former Premier Aldo Moro when the trial began last Wednesday. Ioformers, however, tipped police to foil the plot, The Associated Press

quoted the papers as saying.
[The guerrillas also reportedly planned to kill eight magistrates handling terrorist cases, having stalked at least one of them before police learned of the plot and as-signed him extra guards. The re-ports were based on statements from terrorists cooperating with authorities, the Italian oews agency and several daily papers said.]

The row between the Socialists and Christian Democrats broke out as Italian monetary authorities ughtened foreign exchange con-trols to head off an economic cri-

sis.

The Bank of Italy reported a near-record \$2.6-hillion capital outflow in March, Italy's trade deficit reached a record \$2.2 billion in February after the abolition of a drastic import deposit regula-tion imposed last May to stem an earlier run against the lira.

Mr. Spadolini warned a week

ago that the soaring trade deficit combined with moves to index severance pay for laid-off workers could undermine his economic pol-

icy.

Foreign exchange dealers Monday reported that the Italian currency was holding steady against the dollar and major European currencies despite the growing po-lineal and economie uncertainties.



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International Herald

dress that the party, which is split on the arms issue, faced greater difficulties than at any time since more than 15 years ago. He appealed to the 440 delegates to turn the five-day congress into a "Social Democratic renewal" to revive the party's battered

Kremlin Decree Seen as Effort to Force Sea Treaty

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has issued a decree allowing state enterprises to search for minerals on the ocean bed. Western diplomats said it was an apparent attempt to pressure Washington into signing an international treaty on the law of the sea.

The decree, published Sunday by Tass, said that Soviet authori-

ties would issue permits for the de-velopment of different areas outside territorial waters. It also set out regulations for prospecting and mining operations.

The decree said, however, that prospecting could not start before 1988, and it declared that the entire decree would he scrapped if an international agreement on devel-oping seabed resources was worked out in the meantime. The preamble to the decree said that Moscow had been forced to

take measures to protect its own interests because some Western states were introducing legislation enabling domestic firms in proceed with plans in tap the ocean's

Western diplomats said that Moscow leared it would be left behind if there were free competition for opening up the ocean floors be-cause its technology lagged behind that of the West,

Soviet Marshal in Hungary

BUDAPEST - Premier Gyorgy Lazar had talks here Monday with the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, Soviet Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov, who is in Hungary for staff exercises, the news agency MTI reported.

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He was speaking after the government postponed consideration of legislation drafted by Mr. Bad-

that was introduced two years ago amid strong criticism from the left, then in opposition. The postponement was criti-

the conference, and by a sizable minority within the Social Demo-cratic Party. The NATO decision which is likely to be one of the main sources of dispute at the con-

Mr. Brandt said that he shared

many of the peace movement's goals, but at the same time feared "the illusions which arise from

being too far from reality."
The NATO decision, he said,

put pressure on the United States and the Soviet Union to reach agreement at their Geneva talks on

curhing medium-range missiles Europe, he said.

cized by civil rights groups, who expressed fears that the government was giving in to pressure from a law-and-order lobby fol-lowing a oumber of shootings and ombings in France this year.
Political sources said that Mr. Badinter, a former lawyer under

whose direction the abolition of capital punishment was passed through Parliament last year, had been alarmed by the decision to delay consideration of his proposed legislation. When Mr. Defferre proposed

the extension of police powers the Justice Ministry said that the interior minister was speaking only for himself. Center-right and rightist opposition parties, however, hailed what they saw as a major govern-

ment split.

Alain Peyrefitte, who as minister of justice under former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was the architect of the 1980 freedom-and-constitution. security law, said that Mr. Defferre was in fact proposing tougher legislation than his own

Following Monday's meeting of

it ever abandoned the concept that detente went hand-in-hand with military security, he said. Mr. Brandt also hailed the emer-

sence of a church-backed peace movement in East Germany and criticized the Communist authorities for banning its "swords to plowshares" emblem.

The Social Democratic Party leadership, which is trying to aven a showdown on the arms issue, has submitted a resolution suggesting that the party defer a final verdict on deployment of new missiles unul just before they are due to be stationed. The proposal, to be de-bated Wednesday, seems assured of approval by the congress.

'A Sorry Picture'

Mr. Brandt conceded that the Bonn coalition, which almost collapsed last year amid disputes over the budget and unemployment, had at times presented "a sorry picture" since it was re-elected 18 months ago.

His comments appeared to be borne out by a public opinion poll, published Monday by Der Spiegel magazine, which showed that 53 percent of West Germans polled want the Free Democratic Party to form a coalition with the opposi-tion Christian Democrats.

Mr. Brandt, who received a two-minute standing ovation, urged So-cial Democratic politicians to ensure that what they said in parlia-ment and in public tallied with majority party decisions.

The demand was clearly directed at, among others, Erhard Eppler, a party left-winger, former minister and leading figure in the peace movement, who predicted Sunday that the real battle over missile deployment would start af-

Political sources said that al-,

though Mr. Mauroy did not agree with Mr. Defferre's proposals as they stood, he was aware that pub-

lie concern over recent serious crimes made it difficult to intro-duce further liberalization of the

They said that Mr. Manroy

Mauroy Seeks to Ease Cabinet Feud on Security

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, right, with Wil-

ly Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, on the

first day of the national party congress in Munich on Monday.

By Robert Evans

PARIS - Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy stepped firmly into a na-tional law-and-order debate Monday hy rejecting a proposal by the interior minister, Gaston Defferre, that French police be given wider powers to shoot at suspected crimi-

Mr. Mauroy, in charge of the administration while President François Mitterrand was abroad, indicated that the government might, however, consider giving police more latitude in making

identity checks. The statement was issued after Mr. Mauroy met Mr. Defferre and Justice Minister Robert Badinter, who has been championing wide-ranging reforms of the legal and

ranging reforms of the legal and penal system since the Socialists were elected last year.

Differences between the two ministers emerged publicly last week when Mr. Defferre told a meeting of police chiefs that their men should have wider powers to combat street crime and terrorism.

inter that would replace a law designed to toughen the penal code

the two ministers and the prime minister, Mr. Mauroy's office said there would be no change in pres-ent procedure, under which police are allowed to use guns only as a last resort if their lives are threat-

A few delegates booed his re-marks on missile policy. "Backing away from the NATO

ion an excuse for not negotiating seriously," Mr. Brandt said. "And it would give the United States

cause to renounce its commitment to serious talks. We cannot and

should not want either of these to

happen."
Mr. Brandt said that the Social

Democratic Party wanted close and friendly relations with the

United States and that it remained committed to the Western alliance. But NATO would be torn apart if

Mr. Defferre said last week that police should be able in shoot at suspects after one warning, as the paramilitary gendarmes controlled by the Defense Ministry have been allowed to do for almost 80 years.

He also said that ordinary po-licemen on the beat should have the right to demand proof of iden-

the right to demand proof of Identity from any person arousing suspicion, and not simply in the course of specific and approved police operations, as Mr. Badinter would have it.

Mr. Mauroy's office said that a decided on sternish chart are set. decision on identity check procedures would be made at a full Cabinet meeting under Mr. Mitterrand

forward his proposals.

would discuss the issue with Mr. Mitterrand before Wednesday's regular Cabinet meeting. But it was unlikely that any firm decision on new legislation would be made for some weeks, they said.

ask the United States at the summit to control the sharp move-

ments of its currency that are hurt-

ing European economies. It also

wanted the United States to redou-

hle efforts to cut its budget deficit.
The summit is set for June 4 to 6

and will hring together the leaders of the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Canada and the European Eco-

Mr. Trudeau emphasized Cana-da's common stand on world coo-

nomic problems with the Europe-

an summit nations and Japan but expressed disappointment that U.S. interest rates had not fallen.

We are on the side of the United.

States because we want to make the monetary policies" work, he

said, but "especially we want a-

stable monetary policy."
French officials, who said there

was encouraging support for their ideas among the other summit countries, linked the destabilizing

impact of U.S. economic policy with the rise of neutralism in Ea-

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nomic Community.

PARIS (UPI) — Mr. Mitterrand returned Monday from a five-day visit to Japan and Canada and was

Mitterrand, Trudeau **Discuss June Summit** Senior French officials said pri-vately that their country wanted to

From Agency Dispatches VANCOUVER, British Columbia — France and Canada have agreed that June's economic summit of the leading industrial nations will search for ways to counter the international recession but is unlikely to find a common position on U.S. interest rates and Jap-

anese trade surpluses. President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada, who held six hours of talks on the Versailles meeting, called for a consensus to help the West over-

come trade protectionism and the growing problem of wild currency fluctuations. But Mr. Mitterrand said before leaving for Paris on Monday: "The summit is not a tribunal. The United States is not on trial for its interest rates, nor Japan for its trade

The French president arrived in Canada on Sunday after a five-day state visit to Japan during which he warned Tokyo that it must curb its growing trade surplus.

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(S. for All rope and calls there for unilateral Yugoslav Aide in Moscow Ju Attenti The officials argued that the United States was undercutting its own policy of taking a tougher line on relations with the Soviet bloc by weakening its European sup-MOSCOW — Gen. Nikola Ljubicic, Yugoslavia's defense minister, arrived here Monday for an of-. € ey i . . ficial visit, Tass reported. ---ADVERTISEMENT

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ning.
Mr. Webster said no classified documents had been furnished to Mr. Gilbert until the day of his arrest, and that the documents seized contained the information that would jeopardize U.S. security if disclosed to a hostile foreign pow-

Missile Ayatollah Denies Role A Attornet In an Alleged Attempt To Unseat Khomeini

LONDON — Ayatoliah Kazem Shariatmadari, who is being held under house arrest in the Iranian doctor was not allowed inside the city of Qum-denied Monday have house, he said. "The house is still ing had any role in an attempted coup against Ayatoliah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The denial statement was relayed by Ayatollah Shariatma-dari's son, Hassan, who also said that armed guards had prevented his father's doctor from entering the house.

In a phone call from his home in Hamburg Hassan Shariatmadari said his father's denial was not published by Tehran newspapers, which earlier reported government charges that his father was in-volved in a coup plot along with former Foreign Minister Sadegh

Charges Against Ghotbzadeh Iranian authorities arrested Mr. Ghotbzadeh and scores of other suspects early last week.

Mohammed Reyshahri, the military prosecutor, was quoted Mon-day by Tehran radio as saying, "If the charges against Ghotbzadch can be proved, with the documents we have against him, he will be ex-

Hassan Shariatmadari said imbers of the Revolutionary Guard had been posted around his father's house in Qum since Fri-. The guards ransacked the aya-

tollah's religious school Friday following sermons against him by government-backed mullahs in Tehran and Qum.

The guards also arrested two of the ayatollah's sons-in-law, Ahmed Abbasi and Jalal Emami, and several of his staff members. A preg-uant daughter of the ayatoliah was

detained for 12 hours, Hassan

This morning I learned that the encircled and oo one gets past the guards. My father is \$2, he is suf-fering from a prostate disease and they don't let a doctor see him."

In his statement, Ayatollah Shariatmadari denied charges by Moslem clerics in the government that Mr. Abbasi had paid Mr. Ghotbzadeh \$250,000 to finance a coup. He said Mr. Abbasi had no financial or political authority and was simply the head of his relig-

Whether the charges against Mr. Ghotbzadeh are true or not, any charge of connection between him and ourselves is false," the ay-

atollah said. Ayatollah Shariatmadari, who three years ago was considered Iran's leading opposition figure, has muffled his criticism of Ayatollah Khomeini since then.

In another development, the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Rome, Mohammad Hossein Naghdi, resigned Monday and went into hiding to protest pressure on Iranian diplomats sbroad to defend the Khomeini

In London, the British Foreign Office said that Iranian authorities last week released Frank Skinner, a Briton who had been held for a year without charges.

A spokesman at the British interests section of the Swedish Embassy in Tehran said Mr. Skinner was in good physical condition and would leave Iran shortly. Another Briton, John A. Bowden, has been held since Octo-

ready faces spreading public discontent over high interest rates, inflation, unemployment and other economic problems. ber on a charge of financial irregu-Earlier this month, Mr. Fraser survived a challenge to his leadership of the Liberal Party from Andrew Peacock, a former foreign minister. Some political analysts

said that the new crisis could seri-ously weaken Mr. Fraser's position and cause a new challenge.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari

2 Quit Posts

Government

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CANBERRA — Australia's

health and customs ministers re-signed Mooday over the health

minister's failure to declare a mini-

ature radio-television to customs

with senior ministers, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser announced

that he had accepted the resigna-tions of Health Minister Michael

J.R. MacKellar, 43, and John Moore, 45, who as business and

consumer affairs minister was re-

The affair has caused new diffi-

culties for Mr. Fraser, 51, who al-

After five hours of discussions

officers in October.

sponsible for customs.

Reprimanded by Telephone In a weekend statement, Mr. MacKellar said that he had failed to declare the \$260 radio-television when he brought it into Sydney from Hong Kong. Mr. Moore admitted being told of the matter by a senior member of his ministry and said he reprimended Mr. MacKellar by telephone but later

Mr. Fraser named two ministers to replace the two men, but he is not expected to make any further changes in his coalition government until Parliament adjourns in

day as health minister, and that thanks to the almighty, I am here take on responsibility for business and I withdraw all authorizations." and consumer affairs.



Basque country was attacked over-night with grenades, and ooe policeman was killed and eight others were wouoded. The attack was blamed on the Basque separatist organization ETA, police said

It was the fourth grenade attack by suspected ETA commandos over the weekend against Civil Guard installations and police armored cars in northern Spain; it followed the bombing of a key Ma-drid telephone exchange early Sun-day by gunmen believed to be

Basque guerrillas.
On Monday, Premier Leopoldo
Calvo Sotelo informed King Juan Carlos I of measures adopted at a special meeting of the Cabinet on the fight against terrorism.

Interior Minister Juan José Rosóo said that the government had agreed to call for the collaboradon of the army with the security forces, especially to cootrol the frootier with France, in an attempt to prevent infiltration by terrorists.

"This collaboration of the armed forces," Mr. Rosoo said, "will permit the security forces a

greater action against terrorists."
He also said his ministry will offer a reward of the equivalent of \$100,000 for information leading to the capture of ETA gunmen.

Meanwhile, the president of the national telephooe company, Sal-vador Sanchez Teran, said that service knocked out Suoday was part-ly re-established Monday. About ly re-established Michael 170 kilograms (about 77 pounds)

U.S. Jews Recall Ghetto Uprising

NEW YORK - Jewish memoriservices were held throughout the United States to mark the 39th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising in which thousands of Jews were killed.

Benjamin Meed, a survivor of the uprising, told a gathering Sunday at Temple Emanu-El in New York City, "Let us remember what we have seen. We can never forget it and we shall not allow others to forget." President Reagan, in a letter read to the group, said, "The terrible specter of death camps and savage oppression are a memory this and following generations must never forget."

Congress has designated this week Days of Remembrance of the Victims of the Holocaust.

Chadli Begins Foreign Trip The Associated Press

ALGIERS — President Bend-jedid Chadli left Monday for Belgrade on the first leg of a trip that

Civil Guard Installation

MADRID — A Civil Guard headquarters in Spain's cornhern

Resource countries and press of plastic explosives had been set off in a telephone substation.

The blast injured from caused damage estimated at \$10 million and disrupted service for 20,000 local subscribers and 700,000 in other parts of Spain

The commando team that attacked the Civil Guard headquarters at Eibar, oear San Sebastián, late Sunday, launched three grenades and fired pistols and submachioe guns, police said. Civil guards fired back and, in a

shootout, a 20-year-old man was wounded in the left thigh by a bul-

The attackers fled in two wait-

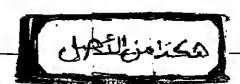
ing cars. ETA, which in the Basque language is an acrooym for the words Basque homeland and freedom, is seeking independence of the Basque regioo from Spain. The guerrilla organization is blamed for 11 assassinations this year, all carried out in the Basque country.

Army Discipline Taught in Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda - A 36-man British Commoowealth military force opened a training program Monday aimed at instilling military discipline in the Ugandan Army, less than a week after Amoesty Internacional condemned the Ugandan Army for widespread torture and indiscriminate killing of civilians.

The Commoowealth force, made up of officers of the British, Canadian and Australian armies and senior officers from five other Commoowealth countries, opened the camp at Jinja, oo the outskirts

The first group of Ugandan sol-diers to take the training included 80 senior concommissioned officers. The program is expected to last at least eight weeks and other camps will be started for junior Ugandan officers oext month, a spokesman for the British High Commission said.





"When I own something so beautiful", she remarked, "I want the world to see it".



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Marcos Memo Stirred Debate on Succession By Pamela Hollie about the instructions I left. Nei-

New York Times Service

MANILA — When President Ferdinand E. Marcos returned last month from a six-day visit to Saudi Arabia, he found the National Assembly in heated debate over what would happen in the event of

The debate involved a memorandum signed by Mr. Marcos informing the premier, his Cabinet and the members of the National Assembly that the chief of staff of the armed forces, Gen. Fabian C. Ver, had a directive concerning the operation of the government should the president not returns. The directive, it said dealt with certain instructions, appointments and removals from office in the government which will be released if anything untoward hap-

pens to our party. The memorandum, dated March ed States 21 225 18, began circulating March 23, or nol the share two days before the president's return. The implication, opposition assemblymen said, was that the premier was not in charge, but that the military had been entrusted with the operation of the govern-

> "Does this mean civilian rule will be subordinated to military rulo after Marcos?" an opposition assemblyman, Salvador H. Laurel, asked. The secret instructions, the assemblyman said, raised frightening questions about the Philippine Constitution and its provisions for a peaceful transition.

Moments after his arrival at the Manila International Airport, Mr. Marcos addressed the nation from a platform that had been erected on the apron. stration.

The seven, all men who appeared to be in their 20s and 30s, were quickly taken away in waiting police cars and were de-

"I understand," he said, "that there was some kind of brouhaha

Hungarian Held In U.S. for Alleged Spying Attempt

AUGUSTA, Ga - A Hungarian, arrested here Saturday, was arraigned on an espionage charge Monday, alleged with trying to ob-tain classified documents from an Army officer over a four-year peri-

Otto Attila Gilbert, 50, was charged with conspiracy to obtain and deliver information relating to the national defense. The charge carries a sentence of life imprisonment or death. U.S. Magistrate John W. Dunsmore Jr. declined to set bond and scheduled a prelimi-

The Soviet security police KGB also appeared to have had prior knowledge of the demonstration. nary hearing for April 30. In Washington, FBI Director William H. Webster said Mr. Gil-A spokeswoman for the demonstrators, Anne Brocquemont, said those arrested were two Frenchmen, two Spaniards, two Italians and a Belgian. All except the two Spaniards were described as membert's arrest stemmed from a fouryear investigation by the FBI and the Army. He said that an Army warrant officer from Fort Gordon, bers of the Rome-based Radical Party, which is campaigning Ga., cooperated from the begin-

against military expenditures and urges greater economic assistance to Third World countries. Miss Brocquemont described the two Spaniards as members of a movement opposing war on the grounds of conscience.

(Radical Party officials said at

Telephone: 922/5950.

tions I left were simple." He said he was merely trying to

circumvent potential problems. For example, he said, if it should develop that there would be no quorum in the executive committee that would take over until a new president could be elected, Gen. Ver had instructions on filling the vacancies and seeing to it that elections were called within the prescribed time of 45 to 60 days. "Now what is wrong with that?" the president asked.

He said the instructions were explained in a videotape that he had left in his office.

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW - A group of West-

ern anti-war activists attempted to

bring the peace movement to Mos-

cow on Monday, but they were scized almost instantly as they un-

furled a banner that said in Rus-

sian, "Bread, life and disarma-

Security agents arrested the sev-

en West Europeans before they

managed to hand out a single leaflet in the Red Square demon-

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman later described the inci-dent as trivial. He said the seven men had been released and would

leave the country on schedule Tuesday when their tourist visas

Except for a group of Western newsmen tipped off in advance by the protesters, the crowd of Russians and foreign tourists gathered outside the Lenin Mausoleum thousand tittle interest of the protester of the pr

showed little interest in the incident. It took place at 1 p.m., the hour of the changing of the guard

outside the mausoleum.

tained for several hours.

Ington Post Service

ther the opposition nor the majori-ty should be worried. The instruc-

decided not to pursue it.

had been released.

[A party statement said the dem-

onstrations by Italian, French, Belgian, Spanish and West German

youths were organized by the Rad-

icals to dramatize the "callous disregard of the vital issues of peace and life" in Communist

countries. The Radical Party,

which won 3.4 percent of the popular vote in the 1979 Italian general election and 18 of the 630 seats

in the lower house, has staged sim-

ilar peace demonstrations in Italy, the AP reported.]

Miss Brocquemont, who is French and who was not detained

aid the seven men arrested in Moscow had entered the country with a group of Belgian tourists for a five-day visit. The group was scheduled to leave for Belgium on

The leaflets that the demonstra-tors intended to pass out in Red Square called on the Soviet Union

Islamic Mediation Team

Quits Iran After Talks

ident Ali Khamenei on the 18-

It said that the team, led by

Guinea, went to Baghdad for simi-

lar discussions with Iraqi leaders.

The team was set up by the 42-na-

tion Organization of the Islamic

Tehran radio reported.

contribute 0.7 percent of its

May.
The prime minister said that Peter Baume, the aboriginal affairs minister, would be sworn in Tues-"But that's neither here nor Neil Brown, the employment and

Russians Arrest 7 West Europeans Who Attempt an Anti-War Protest

least 16 West European youths gross national product to poor were arrested Monday as a result countries for food. were arrested Monday as a result of similar incidents in five other East European capitals, The Asso-The irony of the incident is that the Soviet press has been giving exciated Press reported from Rome. tensive publicity to Western anti-The party said four persons were arrested in Sofia and three each in Bucharest, Budapest, Prague and East Berlin. It said those arrested

The police action against the demonstrators was almost automatic, as the Soviet authorities do in Sofia, Bucharest and Budapest oot condone spontaneous demon-strations, even if they do not have ere still being held but the others an anti-Soviet character.

Moreover, the authorities ap-pear to be concerned about an increase in pacifism among Soviet youth. Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the Soviet chief of staff, recently called for ideological efforts to combat pacifism.

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BEIRUT — A team of Islamic mediators left Tehran Monday afsunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m. ter a brief visit and talks with Presmonth-old Iraqi-Iranian war, **AUTHORS WANTED** BY N.Y. PUBLISHER President Ahmed Sékou Touré of

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Page 6 Tuesday, April 20, 1982 *

Release the Haitians

For months, in some cases a full year, the United States has "detained" undocumented Haitian migrants. Imprisoned is more like it; some are in fact housed in prison cells. But unlike prisoners, the Haitians do not know when their sentences will end. Once, this detention policy was justifiable. Now, after so many months, it has started to smell: like the detention of Japanese-Americans in World War 11; like racism; like cruelty.

A former immigration official reports that last Christmas, a Miami radio station sent a black Santa to give presents to the Haitian children held behind the razor wire of the Krome South detention center. He was forbidden to see them and had to leave the presents in a parking lot.

Another official tells of a Haitian man in the adjacent Krome North camp who was transferred to a new camp so quickly that he was not allowed to go to the bathroom to get his false teeth; six months later, his dentures still had not arrived.

Other observers tell of detainees at Krome and a dozen other locations who bave become psychotic because of "the awful boredom." Husbands are separated from wives, children from families. Some Haitians have been subjected to indignities, others to physi-

Wby? What bave these 2,200 pitiful people done to deserve such punishment? Their offense is that, desperate to escape poverty or persecution, they have tried to enter the United States. After a year of imprisonment,

conscience calls out for relief. Originally, there was a logic to detention, a logic we were willing to support. The United States needs to get control of its borders. Illegal gate-crasbers, however pitiful, should not be allowed to displace legal immigrants who have waited their turn, often for years, Detaining Haitians pending bearings may discourage other gate-crasbers. But because of a legal logjam, the bearings have been put off endlessly and detention bas turned into indefinite imprisonment. The result has been to pile injustice on inequity on inefficiency.

Start with the inefficiency. Hundreds of Border Patrol officers have been diverted to staff the detention camps.

The cost comes out to \$22,000 a year for guarding each Haitian - and that ignores the paradoxical cost in border enforcement. Apprehensions of illegal aliens have dropped from 1.2 million to about 750,000 in the last fiscal year. The inequity relates to other nationalities. Hundreds of thousands of other illegal entrants are apprehended annually, but only a handful are detained. Virtually every one of the undocumented Haitians, all hlack, are detained.

As for the injustice, the administration is belatedly providing language and other training, and Attorney General William French Smith deserves applause for persuading 250 Florida lawyers to volunteer to tackle the backlog of cases. But while the conditions of detention are improving, the duration of detention is not; the months pass.

Where can the Haitians turn? Congress could pass an emergency law to imclog the sclerotic hearing process. But so far, it sees only abstract injustice; it is considering legislation in so deliberate a manner that no relief seems likely for months. The courts have been receptive. U.S. District Judge Robert Carter last week ordered the release of 53 Haitians being held in Brooklyn, N.Y. But appeals in this, and a similar case pending in Florida, will drag on for more months.

There is one place to turn: Attorney General Smith. He has discretionary authority to "parole" the Haitians into the custody of responsible organizations pending hearings. The time has come for him to use it.

To release them may send a signal encouraging more migration. If so, let that goad Congress to act more promptly. Not to release them etches an ever deeper stain into the U.S. conscience. "After 10 months of unlawful confinement in a harsh environment," Judge Carter ruled, "justice demands swift remedial action." Head and heart, he is right.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nuclear What Ifs

Most people now concede that with the thousands of Argentine troops and the closing circle of British warships, the Falklands crisis is serious. But consider for a moment bow it would seem if this confrontation were occurring three or five years from now, or whatever small number of years it will take Argentina to make its nuclear weapons.

Argentina does not now have a nuclear capability. But the Argentine government is building facilities and making statements that clearly indicate active, even urgent, preparations for assembling atomic bombs. The current government has refused to re-"peaceful" nuclear expl what might be a hint of preparations for nuclear tests, a high-level official recently went so far as to say that Argentina might want to use nuclear explosions for mining or canal construction, uses long since abandoned by the nuclear powers.

What would be different if Argentina already had the bomh? Here is a government that took what it knew to be a rash step in order to divert public attention from economic and political problems it cannot solve. It has fanned patriotic sentiment to the point where it must find a face-saving solution or be kicked out of office. Is this a government that would shrink from declaring: "We will use every resource at our disposal to defend the Malvinas."

Nuclear weapons might not be of much direct military value. In fact the current situation is a useful reminder to the nuclear pow-

ers that their nuclear weapons are of little help in meeting the military threats most likely to arise. But if Argentina could not drop an atomic weapon on London, or gain any advantage by using one against the British fleet, it might hope to gain negotiating advantage, and perhaps more, with a little nuclear saber rattling.

The level of international alarm would rise by several degrees. Argentina's neighbors would be more than a little agitated. The possibility of involvement by the Soviet Union would at once become far more serious.

Among the other near or would-be nuclear azil, Libya, Irao, Pakistan, South Africa, Israel, Taiwan and others - how many might face domestic unrest equal to that in Argentina? How many others might be tempted to focus attention elsewhere? How many face traditional foes, have lost territory or hope to avenge a past wrong? How many other places or causes still obscure could spark such an "unlikely" crisis?

Nuclear nonproliferation is a difficult subject, full of obscure technologies and tedious jargon. The effort to curb or inhibit the spread of nuclear weapons seems a futile endeavor that succeeds only in making trouble between the United States and its allies, It is too easy to lose sight of the central fact, of which the Falklands episode is a timely reminder — that the more nuclear nations there are, the more likely it is that some day, one or many of these weapons will be used.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Tension in the Middle East

Even if all goes well on April 25, the current tension in the Middle East will not have lifted. The mere fact that Israel had been seen to behave honorably over the Sinai evacuation ... might well tempt her leaders to chance her arm on their northern border with the Lebanon, by launching a limited military strike against the close-range threat of Palestinian guerrilla forces.

There is one other immediate inducement to Israel's bawks to set about their enemies now, and that is the Falklands crisis which is monopolizing the attention of the Western world and the diplomatic energies of the

- From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

Mr. Begin has made no secret of the fact that he intends the eventual incorporation into Israel of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, with or without some limited form of autonomy for the million or more Palestinians who live there.

But the methods be is using to try to hreak the political opposition among the Palestinians - the sbooting of unarmed demonstrators, the use of vindictively prolonged curfews against whole towns and villages threaten in the long run to undermine both the peace with Egypt and the foundations of the state of Israel itself.

- From The Observer (London).

On British-U.S. Relations

Outside the British government, Uncle Sam has probably not been so unpopular [in Britain] for a long time. Perhaps the feeling emanates from a misunderstanding. It is that American and British interests always coincide because blood, history and two world wars give us kinship. The Falklands crisis has shown us that, though our interests may be very similar in Europe, this cannot be so everywhere in the world.

- From the Daily Telegraph (London).

April 20: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Paying for an Election

WASHINGTON - President Roosevelt is considering whether it would not be advisable to ask Congress to pass a law providing that all the campaign expenses of the candidates in the national elections should be paid by the government. He believes that such a plan could be satisfactorily worked out. His experience, he says. leads him to believe that the raising of campaign funds by popular subscription is a serious evil, yet campaigns cannot be conducted witbout money. Mr. Roosevelt realizes that a large sbare of the campaign funds consists of contributions from men who are financially interested in the elections and who expect some return for the financial support that they have given.

1932: Paying for a War

LONDON - A clear indication that the British government regards the whole question of German reparations and war debts as already in the melting pot has been furnished by Neville Chamberlain, ebancellor of the exchequer, when he introduced the national budget for the current financial year. The chancellor revealed that he was leaving completely out of the budget both receipts from Germany or the Allies and payments due to the United States. He admitted that some regulation of these payments might have to be incorporated in a supplementary finance bill next fall. He also announced the government's decision to stabilize the exchange value of sterling as far as is bumanly possible.



Defense in Europe: No Pullout, Now or Ever

By William F. Buckley Jr.

WASHINGTON — Evan Gal-braith, Mr. Reagan's ambassador to France, came to New York recently to deliver a speech to the Council on Foreign Rela-tions in New York and to its counterpart in Chicago. It was the same speech, which was OK inasmuch is the theme be addressed did not obsolesce overnight, nor is it likely to do so a decade bence.

The theme is simply stated but intricately argued. It is that the United States must resist any temptation, however beguiling, to pull U.S. forces out of Europe. "Even if we hated Europe." Mr. Galbraith said. "it would be stupid to do so. The problem is that there are non-stupid people who want us to pull out of Europe, and the im-perative is to persuade them that from any point of view, it doesn't make sense."

Paris Experience

Mr. Galbraith is by profession a banker, a graduate of the Harvard School of Law, and a man whose refreshing impact is already registered on the French diplomatic community. Sen, Claiborne Pell, who as a member of the Senate February Committee Foreign Relations Committee, elosely questioned President Reason's nominee, looking for weaknesses (Mr. Galbraith was a political appointment), finally ca-

pitulated, reading gracefully into the record a statement that al-though he conventionally gives a standard speech deploring political appointments, in this case he chose not to do so, having satisfied himself of the special qualifications of Mr. Galbraith to act as U.S. am-bassador to France.

Why? Well, that is not particularly relevant to the thesis, but the ambassador lived 10 years in France, knows the French and their language, beaded up the Goldwater for President commit-tee in Europe in 1964 and com-bines a jeweler's eye for relevant geopolitical questions with a kind of candid pro-Western, pro-capi-talist charm that has not escaped the attention of President Mitterrand, who has been quoted as saying that be would prefer in Paris
someone who thinks along the
lines of President Reagan over

matter of professional fidelity.

Anyway, Mr. Galbraith, in New York, began by ehilling his audience. He did so by reciting a scenario, It bad to do with what was likely to happen in the event that American troops withdrew from Europe, Well, who is suggest-ing that they withdraw? An odd, and disordered ideological coalition. Always, of course, the capitu-lationists, who withdraw at any possibility of military confronta-tion. At the opposite end are some conservatives who are isolationists in inclination and rejoice at any thought of withdrawing within what they deem sensible military

Mansfieldites

But in between are what one might call the Mansfieldites. Sen. Mire Mansfield, as majority lead-er, argued strongly for the with-drawal of American troops. His arguments were bardly eccentric. Indeed, as recently as one year ago, Harold Macmillan, on television in America, said: "Why should the United States provide military pro-tection for Europe, given that Eu-rope is larger, more heavily popu-lated and richer than the United States?" To which the only answer is: Morally, there is no reason at all wby the United States should bear the burden bearable by the

party of the first part.
It is Mr. Galbraith's point that the United States' presence in Europe serves not European purposes exclusively (Europe's interests it obviously serves), but also those of the United States. He demonstrat-ed his point theatrically.

What if the United States were to leave?

The ensuing diplomatic offen-sive by the Soviet Union might easily include such blandishments as the unification of Germany (condition: demilitarizatioo), great economie trade agreements with the Low Countries and Scandina-via (exit said countries from the via (exit said countries from me Alliance), followed by denuclear-ization as between England and Russia — leaving, perhaps, an iso-lated France, from whose public one would reasonably expect: psy-chological capitulation. Leaving us

without Europe as an ally. Without Europe, the isolation of the United States, which is finding it difficult enough to control events in Central America, would be resolute. We would be left with an economic agglomeration in Eu-rasia capable of making its way against our will or without the threat of ouclear confrontation. The notion that our pride, or our pocketbook, would stand to gain from such an exchange is preposfrom such an exchange is prepos-terous. The menace is that there are good people who do not recog-nize this, which is wby Mr. Gal-braith's message needs to be iteratand reiterated, in voices loud and clear, intelligent and discern-

in which a deck of cards was torn

up after it was found in a luggage check. But there was also the story

of how, for six weeks a year, a medicinal alcohol factory switches gears and produces vodka. To ob-tain a bottle, you call a certain telephone number and ask for a

supply and even finding a wedge of cheese is difficult.

Precious Dollars

same time, the Iranian government tries to stop the flow of undeclared

U.S. currency into the country be-cause, oo the black market, the

dollar will bring three to four times

Storekeepers quote the prices of

The famous Persian rugs can

their goods in Iranian rials but

they cut the price by at least balf if payment is made in dollars.

was a very crazy place, with every-

its official value

of the country.

Iran Is Still Wavering Between Two Worlds

By J. Michael Kennedy

TEHRAN - The son of the revolution had a question. Until that moment, he bad been doing his job, proselytizing for the Minis-try of War Propaganda about Iran's military superiority. But then Ali Shojanoon turned to face back seat of the Americanbuilt station wagon.

"Is it true that John Belushi is dead?" be asked. "And what about Johnny Carson? Is he still on the

The irony was lost on Mr. Shojanoori. For him, it was merely catching up oo the old days, going back to a time when he was a drama student in Washington, before the Iranian Revolution brought

He had not landed so much as a bit part since returning to Tehran but talked wistfully about starring in Iranian soap operas. Uotil then, he would content himself with spouting the virtues of the revolu-

"We must all do our part," be

This is a very strange place. From the war front near the Iraborder to the clogged streets of Tehran, Iran is a crazy quit of contradictions. This country cludes definition, teetering back and forth between the past and the

It fights a war with modern machinery, but counts as its best weapon the young men willing to clear mine fields by running through them.

'Great Satan'

It desperately oeeds peace to salvage what is left of the economy but instead vows to continue the campaign against enemies of

From the beginning of a two-week stay, conflicting images over-lapped until they became surreal. At the Tehran airport, a guard slared at the Americans waiting to pass through customs while the lobby's sound system played the John Philip Sousa march "The Washington Post."

At the Inter-Continental Hotel, veteran reporters of the hostage crisis and their former long-time employees greeted one another with open arms amid a lobby filled with signs damning America, the Great Satan."

On the war froot, victorious Iranian troops screamed "Death to friendly and did nothing to change America!" as long as there was a that impression while the books

Middle East

In response to Hussain

Mohammed Alamily (Letters, March 31): If these views are rep-resentative of Arab attitudes, it is

bardly surprising that there has

been no peace in the Middle East

for nearly four decades. And what

Occupied Land

The Associated Press's front page report (IHT, March 31) con-cerning Arab protests in Israel

WILLIAM OAKFIELD.

chance has peace in the future?

Leicester, England.

---Letters-



Too Brittle.

television camera rolling and a mullab to lead the chant. But when the carperas and muliahs were gone, the troops sided up and talked about the good old days they had spent in Tulsa and San chase price. Antonio and Los Angeles.

At the airport in the southern city of Ahvaz, a Huey helicopter landed and U.S. journalists poured out for u meeting with Iranian Army commanders. Several Revolutionary Guards standing nearby asked what Americans were doing

"We should put a bullet in each one of their heads," said one of the guards.
"No, that is not the Islamic

way." said another. On a side street in Tehran, heavily armed Revolutionary Guards were selling documents taken from the U.S. Embassy during the hos-tage crisis. They did oot look

stated that the PLO was "fighting

for an independent Palestinian state on Israeli-occupied land."

Does the AP consider that all of

fsrael is occupied Arab land? The

Palestinian National Convention

describes Palestine as having the

boundaries of the old British Man-

date (Article 2), that "The Estab-lishment of the State of Israel is

illegal" (Article 19) and that "The

Arab Palestinian people reject all

solutions which are substitutes for

the total liberation of Palestine."

(Article 21). No nation on earth

can be expected to cooperate with

SCOTT GORDON.

people who seek to destroy them.

and handed back part of the pur-"You get a discount," he said.

"America must know the truth."
That truth is hard to come by. As the days wore on, Iran became a series of pictures, each one clear. But laid on top of one another they only added to the blur of the

on the front were juxtaposed with the Iranian businessman railing about how the revolution has played havoc with his business. There were thousands in the streets, celebrating the third anni-versary of the Islamic republic's

Consultation. But there also were people who, looking furtively in each direction, begged for belp in getting a visa to leave the country. A man in an elevator said that he had paid \$25,000 that morning in hopes of obtaining one.

"Trying to get a visa is a nation-

al pastime," a diplomat said. There was a scene at the airport Iran.

were being bought. But as the Americans were leaving, one of the guards raced out of the building

so you appreciate them more." The Iranian government invited journalists into the country to prove it had recently won back ter-ritory in its war with Iraq, that many Iraqis had been captured place.
The fervently screaming troops

and killed and that many tanks had been captured or destroyed. All of that is true. But it is also true that Iran may have little else to brag about. One day, the fighting will stop. That will be the time to take another look at Iran. Then, there will be no excuse for the food lines and gas shortages, the mismanagement and black market.

Iran did not start the war with Iraq. But it may well be that Iran cannot afford to stop it.

J. Michael Kennedy, correspond-

ent for the Los Angeles Times in Beirut, has been on assignment in

Investments **Are Coming** - Or Else

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — About a year ago, when President Reagan's budget and tax programs were awaiting congressional action, John E. Swearingen, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, wrote stockholders that management wholeheartedly endorses the president's program [and] urges our stockholders to express their sup-

port for it." "The package President Reagan has proposed," he said, "must be enacted, in its entirety, in order to ... restore confidence in our

economy and in our country." When I wrote in March, 1981, about the Swearingen letter, and the barrage of business advertising and lobbying for the Reagan program, I noted that there was "a bit of a risk for business" in its em-

of a risk for business" in its em-brace of a "supply-side ... theo-ry of uncertain validity."

"If its promise of abundance proves empty, and produces only higher unemployment, deficits and inflation," I observed, "then the adverse reaction could engulf not just Reagan and the Republicans but the business institutions which asserted that the future of our maasserted that 'the future of our na-

tion' requires that the program be enacted in its entirety."

Well, a year has passed, and Mr. Swearingen — unlike some other business executives — is sticking to

his bet, at least rhetorically.

In his latest message to stock holders, Mr. Swearingen says that the "tax cuts of 1981 were too little and too late," but still predicts "beneficial results" when Mr. Reagan's full program for economic recovery is put in place. "Retrenchment and the recession currently under way are very umpalatable to many Americans, he concedes, "but the most effective medicine is frequently the bitterest. Even the bitterest aftertaste will fade as economic activity re-vives, new jobs are created and in-

flation is reduced."
Mr. Swearingen, like many other
defenders of the Reagan program,
argues that it is too soon to judge effects, since it began only in October. He conveniently over-looks the fact that the accelerated depreciation provisions, which were the biggest of many boons to business, were retroactive to the

start of 1981. Nor does he dwell on the fact that his own company is stalling on the capital investment that the Reagan program was designed to stimulate. While Standard of Indiana increased its capital and exploration expenditures by \$1 billion, or 25 percent, from 1980 to 1981, it is not budgeting a nickel's increase in the first full year of the Reagan era. A company spokesman says the freeze is taking place because of the recession and says it may be changed "when things turn around."

Mr. Swearingen falls in the mid-dle of the business spectrum. He is not as much of a cheerleader as Richard L. Lesher, the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. When unemployment hit its postwar high Mr. Lesher said that "the econom ic news is getting better and it will-

Iran is burting. Its oil production is down and factories crippled by mismanagement. Food is in short continue to get better every week for at least the next two years.

But neither has Mr. Swearingen joined the leaders of the Business Roundtable, or the bankers, the re-altors, the homebuilders, the sav-Iranians hoard dollars against the tough times ahead. And at the ings and loan executives or even the officials at Mobil Oil, all of whom have called on the president for a "mid-course correction" to boost revenues, slow the defense

buildup and reduce the deficit.

Mr. Swearingen is telling his stockholders to stick with the president, while delaying what a Standard spokesman says would not-mally have been about a 10-percent increase in capital spending.

Is that good enough?

now only be exported by licensed agents because they are considered a form of negotiable currency and The best answer may have come from Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan in a speech called "Reanother way of getting money out sponsibility and Capitalism."

The scenes go on. A search for images of warmth produces only scenes of quiet desperation or, at best rauonalization. The first responsibility of any capitalist is to himself," Mr. Regan said, "to make a good product and carn a fair profit." Considering that his audience was gathered in Philadelphia's Union League Club, they probably did not need persua-"At least with the new govern-ment, you know where you stand," a young woman said. "Before, this was a very crazy place, with every-one trying to outdo one another. But now you know what you are supposed to do, like wearing a scarf when you go into a public building. Things are harder to get, sion on that point.

"We have given you the tools,"
Mr. Regan continued. "Now we
ask you to put them to work. We
did not confuse Oct. 1, 1981, with the millennium. At a time when inventories were high and plant utilization relatively low, it would have been unrealistic to an-ticipate an immediate surge of visi-

ble investment."

But Mr. Regan said that "verbal assurances of long-range investment are not enough." Voters who watched business move with light-ning speed to take advantage of the tax-credit-leasing provisions of the 1981 tax bill will measure that speed, he said, against the caution with which business is making its long-term investment commit-

The fact is that business bought in on the Reagan program in 1981, and business cannot ball out in 1982 without getting hurt. Either this program works, or the Swear-ingens and Leshers of this world are going to have some difficult letters and speeches to write. 01982, The Washington Post.

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By Michael Zwerin

DARIS - The name did not come with show business. Other kids tagged the fat kid on the block "Meat Loaf" back in Dallas and it stuck. He was "M.L." to his mother. "Just call me Meat: everybody calls me Meat. It's only a name, like James."

Meat, now 33, is one of those acts who slave in the golden mines of rock for a dec-ade without busting out. First they are noticed as sidemen (be used to be lead singer with Ted Nugent). Other musicians listen to them, they influence a few, they are worth the occasional half page in Rolling Stone magazine, they make records that sell okay but not platinum or even gold. Their income may be quite respectable by bourgeois standards, but it's more than a matter of moory. Unsustained momentum and unrealized potential are frustrating.

There's always hope. Bob Seger was something like Meat notil he finally came up with a No. I album two years ago, in the mean-'time these sort of names have a loval audience that shows up in four figures if oot five and tends to make up in enthusiasm what it lacks in volume

Stamping for More

Meat broke them up in Paris on Saturday night. They were dancing in the aisles. Lit cigarette lighters were in the air in tribute and they were stamping the floor for more.

Backstage afterwards he had a bulging smile: "I want their souls. You see, I doo't call this rock 'o' roll. I call it heart and soul. Some audiences are willing to give you their souls. And I want all of them. Not that I'll keep them. I give them back when it's over. You don't get the chance very often to rise above consistency to the magic department. I got them in Stockholm a couple of weeks ago and I got them bere."

Meat's hook is being fat. It's what sets him apart up front. There haso't been a 300-pound rock star since Mama Cass. Like many fat people, he has a natural and easy sort of generosity that projects both physically and vocally. You can really belt with a belly like that. He may oot be able to jump around like Mick Jagger hus he can sbout and laugh and run, surprisingly agile in fact,



Marvin Aday, alias Meat Loaf.

like a bat out of hell - the name of his first This album, with its hit "Paradise by the Dashboard Light," was released in 1978 and enjoyed a certain succès d'estime but the

tracks were considered too loog to be com-mercial and Meat personally "too fat to be sery."

He had been in a 1969 production of "Hair" and played roles off and off-off Broadway with the La Mama company and Joseph Papp's Public Theater. So it was natural for him to act in movies after "Bat Out of Hell." He played the roadie in "The Roadie" and a lobounmized rock star in "The Rocky

Horror Picture Show." Phonographically, however, there was si-lence. Meat wouldn't exactly call it a block, but the muse deserted him. "I locked myself alooe in a room in the Mayflower Hotel in New York for eight weeks. I had friends of mine and crew down the hall and I'd call them from time to time and they'd bring me stuff. Guys I played baseball with, they'd call

me up and say 'We got girls, can we come over?' But I didn't come out, "You know what that was? That was me

going through the same thing that killed Janis Joplin and Jimi Hendrix. In other words, for a little while I died. I didn't die for good because there was something in me stopping me, but it was close, I know the feeling. I knew those people. My wife was real tight with Janis. I know the feeling John Belushi had, I knew that man well, I know where those people came from and why they hid behind certain things, and I hid behind the same things for eight weeks."

After he emerged, be made a second album called "Dead Ringer" (CBS) last year, breakneck straight-ahead hard rock, buildozing its way to gut level with heavyweight conviction. Sales could have been better. The problem is Ment's got to be seen to be believed. He oceds a live audience like a cow needs grass. Soul-taking is difficult when you cannot look the owners in the eyes.

A Cut Above Normal

Meat's a cut above the oormal live rock act. At one point in Paris be stood up there leaning forward, arms raised, fists clenched. screaming like a caged ape. Accompanied by the hum of overloaded amps, a kicking back-beat on the drums, scorching guitar chords and a hass drone, be seemed to be telling the people: "Look bow wired you got me." Then ne somersaulted out to the wings (to a ringing cheert and returned carrying his 7-year-old daughter oo his shoulders. Finally he eased down into the audience, disappeared for a minute and was washed up hack on stage like a helpless, friendly whale

In his dressing room he was asked if he carries oo like that all the time. "Only when I want blood," he answered. Then photogra-phers swarmed and, stretching the seams of his jogging outfit, he trainsed into better light to make sure they could get all of him. This is me," be roared triumphantly. This is the

It seemed the time to ask: "If this is the real you what's your real oame?" "Marvin Marvin Aday, It's Irish. They lost the 'O' wheo they got to Tennessee.'

Tour schedule in Great Britain: Brighton. April 20, 21; Birmingham, April 23, 24; London, April 26, 27, 29, 30; Edinburgh, May 2, 3; Belfast, May 5, 6.

Coming to Terms With the Petit Pruneau

TN 11TH-century France, I dis-L cover with surprise, women used to begin the day by repeating. "Un petit pruneau de Tours" (a little prune from Tours), a magic eharm designed to keep the mouth small and pretty. I bad always thought this an English idiosyncrasy, enshrined in the advice of Mrs. General in "Little Dorrit": "Father is rather vulgar, my dear. The word Papa, besides, gives a pretty form to the lips. Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prisms, are all very good words for the lips, espe-

cially prunes and prisms. Possibly the bilingual nature of this useful formula, if it went back far enough, resulted from the mar-

WAVERLEY ROOT

riage of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry II of England. She may have brought it along as a minor part of her dowry, of which the major part, of course, was Aquitaine itself, which includes some of the best pruce-producing country in France: French prunes are

among the best in the world.

Throughout their history the French have regarded prunes with an cothusiasm that would have been quite incomprehensible to me in my childhood, when, in unaniminous accord with my brothers and sisters. I regarded with resignation, if not bostility, the appearance of stewed prunes on the breakfast table. They were good for us, we were fold, and no doubt they were. But after I reached the age when I could decide for myself what I was going to eat, it never occurred to me to order prunes.

Not until I was well into adulthood did I find myself eating them again: I discovered to my surprise that pruces can be delicious. At the time. I attributed this gap between opinions past and present to the uneducated state of juvenile taste bads, but it occurs to me now that my conversion to the prune d in France. Do t dare carry lese-majesté to the point of wondering whether the Larousse gastrooomic encyclopedia may not be right when it remarks, condescendingly, "Excellent California prunes are found on our markets nowadays; however, their flesh is less subtle than that of French

Traditional Genius

The quality of French prunes probably depends on one of two things, if oot both. The first would be the traditional French genius for perfecting and refining any food they have accepted. The most esteemed form of prunes in France are probably prineux foures, stuffed prines. Before I tasted them I bad always woodered what they were stuffed with and after I had tasted them I was still wondering. It turned out that they are stuffed with the pulp of other prunes. This sounds like a refinement that could refine itself out of

existence. like white-on-white Monsieur, the courtesy title tradipainting; but while you can't see the picture in white-oo-white painting, you can certainly taste the prunes, richly, in pruneaux fourres - more often called prunes fourrees, illogically, since pruneou means prunes and prunes means

The other reason French prunes

may indeed be superior is that the French had a head start. The ancient Gauls were practicing the art of drying plums at a time when the best the Romans could do was pickle them. The Gauls were probably incited to develop this skill by the fact that plums spoil quickly and were not easy to keep unpreserved for more than a few days

in pre-refrigeration times.

During the Middle Ages the consumption of prunes was considerable because they were suitable fast-day food in an era when fast days were frequent. There was oo prohibition against eating fresb fruit, but perhaps the concentrated sweetness of prunes compensated for the absence of energy-stimulating foods other than sugar; or per-haps dried rather than fresh fruit seemed vaguely in harmony with the sacrificial aspect of fasting.

Tasting Delayed

The sacrifice could not have been felt as very grievous; French history offers many examples of the favor prunes enjoyed in high places. The brignole, a prune made from a purple plum oamed for the Provençal city of Brignoles, was extremely popular during the Re-oaissance. Blois, site of the château of the Orléans family, then installed on the throne of France, had a specialty of candied brignoles, but its royal inhabitants preferred them untreated, except

for the drying. The courtiers of François I sought his favor by making him presents of brignoles, gift-packed in attractive little wickerwork baskets. On Dec. 25, 1588, Henry of Lorraine, third duke of Guise, had some of these prunes brought to his apartment in the château but never got around in tasting them, for at that moment Henri III moned him to the royal presence for the purpose of having him

Gaston d'Orléans, who as brother of Louis XIII was called

tionally bestowed on the oldest brother of a king of France, could never get his fill of brignoles; as a result they changed names, becoming known popularly as Monsieur prunes. By the time of Louis XIV the taste in prunes bad shifted to those of Tours, but Madame de Sévigné wrote ber danghter not to forget to lay in a stock of moyeux, candied primes from Dijon, of

which ber busband was fond. The two most reputed centers of prune production in France are Tours and Agen, though some other localines accuse them of usurping reputations that do not belong to them; the prune is a slippery customer. Brignoles prunes come largely from Digne, Tours prunes are claimed by Ligueil, and Agen prunes are grown almost everywhere in the neighborhood ex-

cept Agen. The prunes of Tours were already famous in the 16th century: street criers in Paris hawked them by name and cited their price in Tours currency (every large city had its own money in those days). Tours claims to have had them for a long time; legend has it that in the fourth century St. Martin brought to the region the kind of plum from which Tours prunes are made, it is the gros damas, the big damson, which is grown in the im-

mediate surroundings of Tours; Ligneil bases its claim on the petit nar, the little damson. ("Damsoo" comes from Damascus, considered to have been the place of origin of this type of

Shipped From Bordeaux

In the Agen region it is claimed that the monks of the Abbey of Clairar invented the drying of plums, thus dismissing ungrateful-ity the achievement of the ancient Gauls. Villeneuve-sur-Lot, Marmande, Tonneins, Vallères and some other places as well supply the prunes for which Agen takes the credit — except in England, where they are called, with even greater inaccuracy. Bordeaux prunes, because that is the port from which they were shipped.

Perhaps Agen does oot grow the plums that provide its prunes, but it does process some of them, and it is the shipping center for the produce of the whole region and for mursery stock. It supports in reputation, deserved or not, by such devices as rewarding the winning jockey in the Grand Prix d'Angoulême with his weight in

Agen prunes. The name prime d'Agen (not, illogically again, prineau d'Agen) may have slipped all the more easily into the public consciousness because of its closeness in sound to prune d'ente, the name purists give this prune. It means a grafted fruit; the plums from which Agen prunes are made are grown on scions from young trees grafted onto mature ones. They are purple, of medium size, ripen in Septem-ber, and are dried in the sun or in: ovens - sometimes first in the sain

and then finished in ovens. Strictly speaking, a prome is a plum that has been dried whole, stone and all, but popular usage

applies it to any dried plum.
The brignole is dried whole; if pitted, pecled and flattened, it becomes in trade parlance a pistole, a word used by dealers, many of whom would be at a loss to tell you what the term means. It goes hack to medieval times, when the shape and size of the stoneless, flattened prune recalled the com-mon coin of the times, the pistole, Most plums can be dried, but oot all with equal success. High sugar cooteni and firm flesh are

what make superior and long-keeping prunes. The Agen type of plum is excellent for this, and has consequently been planted in-many parts of the world, sometimes under the name of black Furopean plum, even as far away as Australia.

This is the plum grown on the U.S. Pacific Coast, which produces virtually all the prunes of the United States, 90 percent of them in California. In this state, prunes are usually sun-dried, the process that brings out the most flavor; but not all localities are blessed with enough dependable sun to permit this. Oregon and Washington are

more accustomed to artificial heat.

In French popular parlance, a prune is a projectile from a firearm ["I was peppered with prunes," might stand for, "I was hit with buckshot") or a plug of chewing tobacco. A person with a very dark competerion is un pruneau relevit. complexioo is un primeau relave, a re-washed prune,

© 1982 Waverley Root

Knoxville Pushes World's Fair With Energy

By Steve Holland United Press International

NOXVILLE. Tenn. — There is a tiny slab of the Great Wall of China, a glimpse of Egypt's King Tut, 23 oatlons but no Russian exhibit. It is Knoxville, not Paris or New York, and it's called a World's Fair even though some say that may be stretching it.

"You've got to be there" is the advertising theme, and an estimated 11 million will do just that to see the most cussed and discussed project in East Tennessee since citizens bad to choose sides in the Civil War.

The 1982 World's Fair opens May 1 in Knoxville - a monument to a group of local shakers and movers, their high-powered political friends and the generosity of the federal government at a time when belt-tightening is the latest Washington fad. President Reagan has agreed to preside at the grand opening — a gesture seen by some at least partly as a favor to Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, a Teanessean.

In China the Great Wall is 1,500 miles long, but the Chinese brought only a 15-by-15-inch slab of it, perhaps a symbol of the smallness of this World's Fair, the first in the southeastern United States.

Nonetheless, the promoters have lined up exhibits from 23 countries, 22 companies and an entertainment package ranging from a Dolly Par-

ton concert to a pro football game between the Pittsburgh Steelers and

New England Patriots,
Energy is the theme. Knoxville is the home of the natioo's largest utility, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and 20 miles away at Oak Ridge the fuel for atomic bombs was developed.

Towering above the fair site is the ceoterpiece of the exposition, the \$5-million, 266-foot-high Sunsphere, which looks like an eloogated golf tee with a gaudy, gilded golf ball on top. It will bave a hamburger parlor at the bottom and for \$2 an elevator will take you to the top at 350 feet a minute. A show on board by an oil company called "Journey to the Sun" will give riders hot and cold and light and dark sensations.

The structure is divided into five floors. The first is an observation

deck, the second bas a kitchen and a private VIP lounge with maximum security. On the third and fourth floors is a "very fine" restaurant and the fifth floor has another observation deck. The fair's biggest backer bas been the U.S. government, which chipped in more than \$44 million to the event. The city of Knoxville has a \$11.6-million bond issue riding on the fair and the state of Tennessee has

added \$3 million National exhibits at the fair will represent each country's cootribution to the world of energy and examples of their past.

On the Arts Agenda

LYCNS — The Houston Bollet, making its on the Giraudoux play, will be staged by int European tour, will give seven performances of "Giralle" at the Auditorium Manico Ravel from April 23 through 29 as port LYONS — The Houston Bollet, molding its first European tour, will give seven performences of "Gloselle" at the Auditorison Mountos Ravel from April 23 through 29 as port of the season of the Masson de la Dente. The Cerolli and Pervot chareography will be staged by Ben Stevanson, the company's director, and the Orchestre de Lyon will be

PARIS - "Codine." a new opera by the PARTS — "Creatine," is new opens by the Frunch componer Dozini-Lesur, will be given its world preciser at the Theories des Champe-Elysees April 26, in a production by the Paris Opens. The three-act work, based

at cost becated by Interio-Criminal Price in the fills part, with Helia Thiezon, Denkie Scharley, Philippe Roullian, Caristian Jean, Jean-Hilippe Courts, Fernand Dumont and Robert Dune in other principal roles, Later performance are scheduled for April 28, 30, May 4, 8, 12 and 17,

the American composer Gerdid Ploin, which won the Prices Pierce of Monaco prize for mostog community. MONTE CARLO - The Violen Con won the Prince Pierre of Mondes prize for musicul composition in 1980, will be given its world premiere April 25 at the Centre do

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EUROPEAN TOUR .- The Mante Corlo Philharmonic Orchestra will make a 21-concertour of Switzerland and East and West Ge tear of Switzerland and cost and west switness from May 3 to 28 under its music discrete, Lowrence Foster. The tour begins May 3 in Bern, followed by Geneva May 4, Leasume May 6 and Zurich May 7, Beginning



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management, major activities, number of employees, sales breakdown, company background, major known shareholders, principal French subsidiaries and holdings, foreign holdings and activities, key 1976-1980 financial information, important developments and 1981-1982 highlights and trends.

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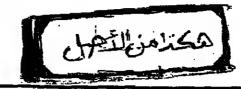
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APRIL, 1982





Part I

Part II of this special supplement will appear tomorrow

GERMAN TECHNOLOGY—1982



Special to the IHT

LTANNOVER — One of the first postwar manifestations of a resurgent West German industry was the Hannover Fair. Today, while only
one of many exhibitions in the federal republic
bringing together buyers and sellers of the world, it remains a leader in terms of size, general spread and as a venue for the exchange of ideas and prod-

The 1982 Hannover Fair, starting on April 21, covers 10 specialist exhibitions within the same 470,000 square meters of net exhibition area in ground stretching to over 1.2 million square me-

The largest number of exhibitors appear in the electrical/electronics sector — 1,700, including 480 foreign firms. Within this sector, 590 concern measuring, testing and controlling instruments and automation. Electronics are also an important

feature of the next largest sector, office and infor-mation technology, with 1,015 exhibitions. A further 315 companies take part in the energy exhibition, 418 in factory equipment and 421 in transport and conveying. Components of all kinds attracted 620 exhibitors, plant and machinery 173, and research and technology 170.

Technology, which has been the hallmark of the Hannover Fair for some time, is again prominent



Hannover-Messe Hannover Fair Foire de Hanovre Fiera di Hannover

all the industrial sectors. For example, in Ce-BIT, the office and information technology exhibition, there are 160 new exhibitors, including 60 from the United States alone. If one includes compames represented in West Germany, the Americans and Japanese each equal the numbers of

West German exhibitors. "Sensible energy use" is the slogan in the energy area, dealing with many facets of this for West Germany especially vital technology, from primary energy to heat recovery.

Research and technology will reflect theories and results from universities, private and state research and development institutes, ministries, companies, trade associations as well as innova-

tion and technological consultancies.

Around 500,000 visitors from about 100 countries are expected at the fair, a number that has been fairly consistent for several years.

Hannover Fair in Figures

	1982	1981	1980
No. of exhibitors	5,604	5,269	5,136
of whom from West Germany	4,017	3,829	3,794
from abroad	1,587	1,440	1,342
Additional companies represented	51.5	869	546
Main foreign exhibitors (total: 55 nations)			•
Mexico **	180	3	•
Great Britain	170	172 (39*)
Switzerland	145		53*)
France	144	89 (33*)
Italy -	133	151 (32*)
U.S.	121	·51 (s	95*)
Additional companies. Figures relating to such compa	nies for 1982 not yet ove	ilable.	

Signs of Recovery Despite Stagnation

By Andrew Hargrave

RONN — If it were purely a tors, people of the Federal Republic of Germany could look forward to a period of economic and investment growth, balance of pay-ments surpluses, low rates of inflation and a continuing strong currency. Only chronic unemployment remains a source of anxiety, partly because of the sudden spurt in the expansion of the labor market, which is likely to persist for

most of this decade. Then why is the public mood so pessimistic? Why should an opin-ion poll report that 68 percent of the people are anxious about the future as they enter 1982, a higher proportion than at any time since the war except in the immediate aftermath of the first oil shock?

Karl Otto Poehl, president of the Bundesbank (the West German central bank), ascribed this mood in a recent article to a "fading of confidence in continued economic growth and in the controllability of economic processes over the past few years."

The "gloom and doom" atmosphere has also been deepened by political scandals and uncertainty: allegations, so far unproven, about leading ministers, past and pres-ent, to have been involved in the diversion of funds to their parties (all three main parties) in return for tax concessions; of top trade union officials using the big trade union-sponsored building corporation Neue Heimat to line their own pockets; and signs, confirmed in recent local elections, that the coalition government may not reach the end of its full term, which is due to expire in October, 1984.

Economic Prospects

Yet, considering a world recession, West Germany's resilience to combat it still commands widespread attention everywhere, ex-cept perhaps in West Germany it-self. In a recent review of world economic prospects, the respected British National Institute for Economic and Social Research forecasts that, after last year's margin-al (0.3 percent) decline in the gross national product, West Germany will, after a small rise (1.3 percent) this year, achieve a 3-percent increase next year, higher than the average for Western Europe (2.2 percent) and of any large industrialized country in the world except

The Bundesbank, in its Febru-ary review of the West German economy, while acknowledging stagnant production and rising un employment (it averaged 1.9 million in the first quarter of this year, about 50 percent up on the first quarter in 1981), listed a number of welcome signs toward recovery. Economic Forecasts for 1982-86

(changes in %)

	1981*	****	1982 -		1983 —		1984		985 —		1986 —	
	WLB*	DB**	WLB	DB	WLB	DB	WLB	DB	WLB	DB	WLB	DE
GDP	- 0.3	- 0.3	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.5
Private cons.	- 1.1	- 3.3	1.0	0	2.0	1.5	3.5	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	3.0
State consump.	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Capital invest.	- 3.3	- 2.9	- 2.7	- 3.0	4.0	5.3	7.2	3.0	4.6	2.0	1.5	3.0
Equipment	- 3.2	- 2.4	- 1.0	- 2.0	6.0	7.0	10.0	4.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	4.0
Construction	- 3.5	- 3.3	- 4.0	- 4.0	2.5	3.0	5.0	2.0	3.5	1.0	1.0	2.0
Exports	8.9	8.5	6.5	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.5	5.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	5.0
Imports	2.1	1.8	3.0	4.0	5.5	5.0	<i>7</i> .0	5.0	4.5	3.0	2.0	3.0
inflation***	5.9		4.9	_	3.5		3.8		4.6	~	4.4	_
Unemployment*					•							
(million)	1,27		1.7	_	1.8		1.65	_	1.8		1.73	_

factors" which may frustrate price stability. Again, no specific forecast by Dresder Bank except a warning that, after a peak is reached this year, unemp

ificantly in the next few years because of an annual anticipated growth of 150,000 in the labor market.

These include the "drastic reduction" in the current-account deficit, cuts in interest rates, partly against the international trend, and growing confidence in the mark — all of which signal "significant progress" in the federal re-public's ability to adjust to the changing circumstances of interna-tional trade.

The bank recalls that, whereas in the first quarter of 1981 the current-account deficit (10 billion DM) reached record heights, it was, for the first time since the be-ginning of 1979, in surplus in the last quarter of the year. In this successful export business the oil producers played a major role, helped by the devaluation of the mark against the U.S. dollar, in which those countries paid their bills.

"The view that the German current account will be balanced in 1982 now seems justified," the review noted.

There are further encouraging signs. The annual inflation rate, which was approaching 7 percent last autumn (high by West German standards), took a dive in the early months of this year. In the November-January quarter, the annual rate was only 5 percent compared with 7.5 percent in the previous quarter.

Manufacturing output, too, is beginning to rise. The bank's March issue recorded a 1.5-percent increase in January, compared with the average of previous months and an almost 4-percent

Labor Costs, Productivity and Unit Costs in Manufacturing Industry

Autumn 1981 - West Germany as Comparison Base

Country	Hourly labor cost index	Hourly productivity index	Unit labor costs index*
Belgium	102	89	115
Sweden	101	87	116
West Germany	100	100	100
U.S.	98	102	96
Netherlands	96	97	99
Italy	80	68	118
France	74	83	89
Japan	65	<i>7</i> 8	8 3
U.K.	57	50	114
Spain	50	47	106

Column 2 divided by column 3

rise compared with the same month last year.

Exports, which last year rose by well over 6.5 percent and which saved many a major concern from crippling losses now seem stabi-lized at the high level previously

There are worrying aspects of this otherwise favorable picture as well. Export deliveries are now outpacing new orders, and while the metal and electrical industries are significantly increasing their

order books, other mainstays of the country's export effort such as engineering and chemicals are showing signs of falling behind.

As to medium-term growth prospects, two of West Germany's leading banks — the Westdeutsche Landesbank-Girozentrale and the Dresdner Bank - published forecasts (differing only in detail) during the past few weeks pointing to a somewhat uneven, but generally upward trend over the next five

Volkswagen design undergoing wind-tunnel tests before final shape is determined.

expects German industry to maintain a growth rate similar to that of the GNP over the period in ques-

Some of the previous difficulties, such as overvalued currency, are not likely to occur again. This should benefit export-oriented industries including such major currency earners as engineering, electricals, chemicals and motor

There should also be a strong (Continued on Page 14S)

Auto Industry Bucks A Global Downtrend

By David A. Brown

FRANKFURT — Fueled by export earnings and stronger demand at I home. West Germany's automakers have managed to level out from a slide that began in 1979. At year's end, despite an economic slump that led to overall global production drops, Germany strengthened its posi-tion as the world's third-ingest auto producting to fine behind larger and the United States.

West German manufacturers increased their overall output in the last year, a feat that none of the other top eight manufacturers, including Japan, were able to match. Early indications suggest that the trend will hold: production in the first two months of 1982 jumped by 16 percent

over the corresponding period last year. By far the largest jumps in demand have been recorded in the smaller medium range car market — those cars with engines sized between 1500-2000cc. These account for nearly half the total German output. The proportion of cars sold that are above that size has remained stable,

while sales of those below the 1500-cc mark have dropped. Domestic autos are faring better among German buyers than imported models. But higher prices and poor economic conditions have taken their toll, leaving a drop in new registrations.

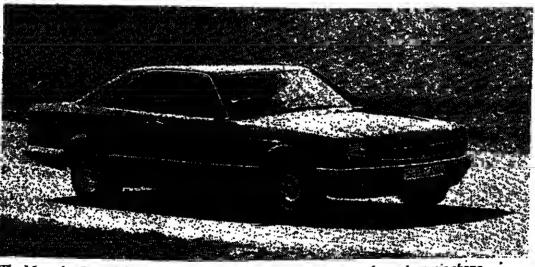
Registrations Drop

Despite the 4-percent drop in registrations, there has been an impurvement for German makes in the home market. For the first time in four years, the foreign share of that market has gone down. Foreign sales dropped 8 percent when compared to last years' levels.

Automakers compensated for drops in registration by a boost in sales abroad. Audi-NSU is a case in point: despite 22-1-22-22 lower sales at home, growth for the year reached 9 percent. Audi's experience underacores the industry's growing reliance on an export market -54 percent of the cars produced in Germany are destined for shipment overseas. West Germany was virtually the only top auto producing nation to expand its man otherwise mediocre was for the latery at a

Production figures give only a partial picture of the industry because some automakers, like VW, have significant operations outside of Germany. And those operations suffered a severe downturn of 20 percent from last year's sales, due primarily to lagging demand in North and South America. Yet despite drops in foreign production, Germany's share of the world market remained high.

One of the largest companies working abroad was Volkswagen, which



suffered losses of 30 percent last year, mainly in Brazil. Spokesmen attribute the losses to the nearly 100-percent inflation and high interest rates in that country. Yet, Ortwin Witzel, a spokesman, said the company was hopeful about the prospects for lower interest rates and better business this year, Market shares for German makes have grown in Italy,

France and Britain to new highs, and overall wouth in European sales was up 10 percent in 1981 over the previous year. Both Ford and Opel have posted considerable improvements in sales, since showing losses of over \$200 million each in 1980. One Ford spokesman said that introduction of the regular Escort model in Europe led to "dramatic increases" in sales. In Contract, Ford's market share given last year to nearly 12 percent, still below the record 14-percent level in 1978 but mell up from 10 percent in 1990.

but well up from 10 percent in 1980. Opel, another hig loser in 1980, has also staged a comeback. It raised its market share to 16 percent at year's end following introduction of the intermediate Access month. Figure sales for Ford and Opel were up 7 percent and 8 percent respectively, about double the national industry

Clearly, the export market is vital to Germany's automakers. Virtually one in every seventh German citizen earns a livelihood in some way connected with the auto industry, according to spokesmen from the German Automobile Manufacturers Association. Exports contributed 6.3 billion DM toward the national trade balance, giving the government an obvious interest in the industry's continuing health.

In 1978, the Federal Ministry of Research and Technology launched a program simed at "consolidating a technological headstart" over competing manufacturing nations. It laid out its concept of the car of the future, a concept that stressed good fuel consumption, low ecological impact and passenger safety.

Shown in Frankfurt

Prototype cars designed and built as part of the program were unveiled at the Frankfurt motor show in September, 1981, and gave an indication of present and future trends in the industry. German showings emphasized reduced weight, more fuel efficiency and high-performance engines, acrodynamic design and the hitteration of advanced electronic technology. VW's Auto 200 followed this overall concept and included as part of its instrumentation a protopype trip-and-traffic-in-formation computer. The unit is to be programed with road systems maps and supplemented on a continuous basis by a central computer with up-to-the-minute traffic information. The unit would inform the driver of the most direct and efficient routes to a given destination.

Mercedes Benz introduced a gas-saving cylinder shut-off concept and a "collision avoidance radar." It has already incorporated elements of its research into its new S-class models, which are especially notable for their low-drag aerodynamics.

Ford showed what it called the Probe III concept car, which included a fully covered underbody, side mouldings and a reported reduction in the drag factor of 50 percent. Spokesmen say the model will be ready for release on the market in late 1983 and will be named the Sierra.

As the industry prepares for a new generation of concept cars, the character of factories is changing to reflect different production methods. Volkswagen, which builds its own industrial robots at a rate of about four a day, is one of several automakers that has incorporated this technology into each production steps as welding and painting.

And while automakers stress that robot technology cannot take the place of healthy labor-management relations, quality control, and a host of other factors contributing toward efficient production, indications are that high levels of investment in research, development and plants will be maintained in the conding years. Estimates for 1981 investment range from 7.2 billion DM to 8 billion DM industrywide.

Technological developments are being folded into production cars now being made available on the market. Ford, for example, offers an on-board computer with its top of the line model, which indicates to the interest of the diving factors for optimum fund consumption and performance under varying driving conditions. BMW offers a computerized "service interval indicator," which keys component service actual

wear. Wear is measured by sensors placed in the individual components. One industry spokesman pointed out that performance-oriented German buyers have to a great extent dictated the type of automobile now

(Continued on Page 10S)

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Output Up For Autos, **Bucking**

(Continued from Page 9S)

associated with Germany: a combination of efficiency and performance. Carmakers have responded by gearing their research toward acrodynamic efficiency. cuts in vehicle weight, and what Opel's Herbert Oberbaus called "improvements in power train management," in an effort to achieve fuel economy without dramatically reducing performance, Mercedes S-Class saloons, al-

ready on the market, are notable for their new aerodynamics, which company officials say cut the drag factor by 14 percent. Mercedes-Benz has also developed a new light alloy engine, 45 kilograms lighter that earlier versions, reflecting a move toward lower vehicle weight achieved through substitution of alloys. Fiberglass and plastics wherever feasible

Research moves forward on new engine designs. VW is experimenting with a 3-cylinder, turbo-charged diesel with fuel injection. Daimler-Benz has introduced a V-8 spark-ignition engine with cylin-der shut-off, shown for the first time at the Frankfurt Motor Show Opel is reportedly considering the prospects for producing a small 1.6 liter turbocharged diesel. Methanol is another alternative which has been under active study for the European market. Nissan to produce its new Santana

Current demand for diesels is running high, despite the fact that the cost differential between diesel

Output by Individual Carmakers, 1980-1981

TECHNOLOGY—1982

GERMAN

MANUFACTURER	1980	1981
8MW	330,087	337,757
Daimler-Beriz	438,829	449,010
Fard	419,517	486,917
Opel	789,663	810,158
Porsche	28,622	31,734
VW/Audi/NSU	1,517,216	1,462,321
TOTAL	3,520,934	3,577,807

Mercedes are diesel, and spokes-

Few automakers doubt that the current world oil surplus will even-

tually give way to the realities of limited supply in the long-term.

Forces Beyond Control

panies are reaching out into the formerly unfriendly Japanese mar-

ket. Volkswagen, for example, has

announced a new agreement with

model in the Far East. Slated to

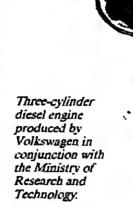
Meanwhile, some German com-

peared on the German market. Car about 60,000 autos a year, with makers seem unconcerned about about 48,000 of those aimed at the this trend in prices, and point to the fact that production of diesel Japanese market and the rest for other Asian customers. cars grew by 2% in 1981. Nor is the

As Volkswagen's experience in Latin America has shown, carmak-German market representative of price situation worldwide. ers often find themselves at the Over half the engines produced by mercy of forces beyond their con-trol. High inflation, interest rates. men say that in some markets, like the United States, diesel purchases account for over 80% of sales, BMW and Volkswagen also re-main highly active in this market. or an Arah oil embargo can com-promise the attraction of even the most efficient and economical car. What bappens next seems as much a factor of the world economic climate as anything else. Thus far. the German manufacturers have been able to stay healthy with a competitive product on a strong export market. They continue to invest large amounts on research. development and maintenance of a modern industrial base. Yet, except for Japan and West Germany, all of the world's major manufac turers showed losses last year; the U.S.1 percent. France 11 percent and Italy 9 percent.

Output of German Makers Abroad, 1980-1981 (With German Components)

MANUFACTURER	1980	1981
BMW	10,944	13,788
Daimler-Benz	6,667	6,455
Ford	199,516	226,523
Opel	41,105	38,681
VW/Audi/NSU	856,735	602,755
TOTAL	1,114,967	888,202



whether West Germany will be take a toll. Figures for the first two able to preserve its relative immu-nity to this trend, or whether world the Germans are again off to a

New Registrations of Cars in West Germany, 1979-1981

		·	
	1979	1980	1981
DOMESTIC MAKES			
BMW	153,923	138,928	133,899
Daimler-Benz	242,848	249,249	245,927
Ford	309,318	250,630	274,389
Opel	470,482	402,015	370,285
Porsche	12,001	10,525	9,602
VW/Audi/NSU	82 7,2 08	736,109	708,307
Others	78	49	53
TOTAL	2,015,858	1,787,505	1,740,462
FOREIGN MAKES			
Alfa Romeo/Alfasud	22,762	14,772	13,336
Citroen	50,655	46,891	44,594
Fiat (Italian)	79,283	79,229	93,620
Ford (Foreign)	2,603	1,414	785
Japanese	146,301	241,779	215,120
British Leyland	9,340	6,711	5,782
Peugeat	41,208	33,328	27,816
Renault	129,759	113,591	100,291
Talbot (France)	38,182	31,660	26,913
Volva	24,99 <i>7</i>	1 7,06 5	14,200
Others	62,551	52,242	47,496
TOTAL	607,541	638,682	589,873
GRAND TOTAL	2,623,399	2,426,187	2,330,335
FOREIGN MAKES	23.2 %	26.3 %	25.3 %

Technical Magazine Seeks to Bridge Gap Between Science and Society Through Interaction

By Craig Justice

BERLIN — "If you ever want to know what's going on in Berlin," advised a student of the Free University, "then all you bave to do is go to the Mehringhof," Located at 2 Gneisenaustrasse in the section of the city known as Kreuzherg, the Mehringhof serves as headquarters for over 20 alternative projects and is an integral part of the Berlin scepe.

At first glance, it seems like an odd place for the offices of a technical magazine, but for the magazine Wechsel Wirkung the location could not be more appropriate.

Since it first appeared at the beginning of 1979, Wechsel Wirkung, which means "inter-

action," has attempted to provide a forum for a continuing, intensive and open discussion on the relationships between technology, natural science and society in the hope of promoting alternative solutions to scientific problems.

With a readership of about 7,000 — made up of engineers, scientists, technical instructors and students — Wechsel Wirkung "is written by intellectuals for intellectuals," said Ralpb Ostermann, one of the magazine's editors.

Interest in Trends "We are not as interested in news as we are in trends." Mr. Ostermann said. "We wish to inform people and to develop new ideas. We

are not so much concerned with taking stands on particular political problems."

The magazine is published quarterly and a year's subscription costs 20 DM. WW, as the publication is known, is con-

WW, as the publication is known, is concerned with the problems of technology—such as pollution—and how technology affects work processes and burnan beings.

Each issue of the magazine contains a Schwerpunkt, or main theme, which is generally around 25 pages in length. The subject of February's issue was "China—Contradiction Between Society and Nature." The Schwerpunkt for May's issue will be science fiction, and communications technology is scheduled and communications technology is scheduled for August. There is also a Schwerpunks being

prepared on new technology for the home. Weehsel Wirkung is a by-product of the younger generation of Germans who came of age after the country had been reconstructed and were free to step back and judge the results of their parents. The magazine reflects the newer, critical values.

Studied Together

The founders of Wechsel Wirkung studied together at the Technical University of Berlin during the 1970s. As students they published two books dealing with nuclear energy. After graduation, they decided to continue the partnership and in 1978 came up with the idea of publishing a magazine. "With industrialization, technology has be-come more complicated and machines that were designed to help people have become too difficult for most people to repair," said Mr. Ostermann. "We are interested in smaller, more appropriate, do-it-yourself technologies."

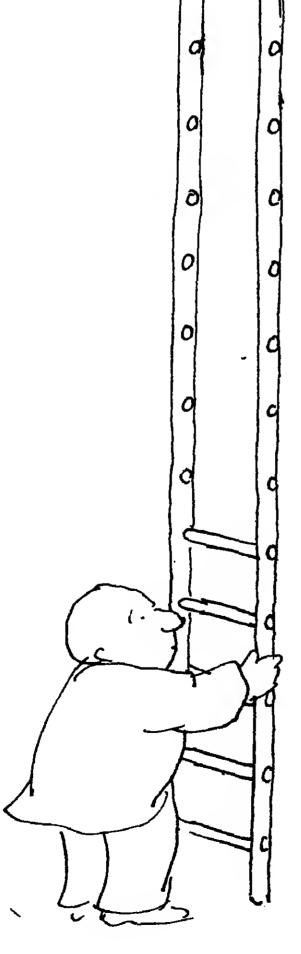
With this philosophy in mind, the magazine published a feature in its last issue about Luis-Zambrano, a Venezuelan who during the last 40 years has designed and built more than 30 water pumps with turbine motors.

The magazine could be described as a peo ples' initiative. Those who submit articles and work for it - except the chief editor, Rheinhard Behnisch - are not paid. The working structure is open, and the editors welcome fresh ideas. The magazine bas representatives in 20 cities in the federal republic.

Twice a year, WW bolds a conference to which regional representatives, authors and friends of the magazine are invited to criticize the latest issues and to select main themes for future ones. Up to one year may be spent preparing a Schwerpunkt.

WW is a quiet magazine with hig ideas. According to Mr. Ostermann, there are no plans to push for expansion.

He said efforts were continuing to make the magazine better and to encourage experts in scientife fields to write about their work.



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not spared West Germany. Crude steel output, at 41.6 million tons, declined last year for the third successive year. Most steel groups, now diversified to varying degrees, declared losses on their steel sales. As a result, the clamor for government help, both in terms of direct subsidies and pressing for international action to avoid entthroat dumping from oversubsi-dized and protected competitors is growing louder.

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1,740,461

One would expect the world's fourth largest — and Europe's biggest — group of steelmakers, operating, with one exception, on a private-enterprise basis, to work out their own salvation. To be fair, they are attempting to do just that, along three distinct but often interconnected routes - diversification, structural change and tech-

Spectacular Exercise

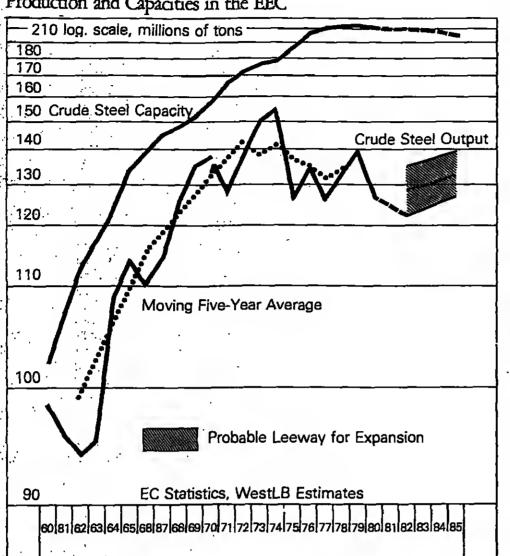
Diversification by individual companies has perhaps been the most spectacular and, under the circumstances, life-saving exercise, though the worldwide economic recession has rendered even this particular route a bumpy one.

For example, the collapse of crude-oil prices early this year and the consequent depletion of producers' income is not unnaturally giving headaches to steel compo nies, which have diversified into large-scale engineering contracting in the hitherto lucrative Middle East and Africa, And Thyssen's acquisition of an American company heavily engaged in the slump-rid-den domestic automotive industry has also turned out to be what the German steelmaker hopes will beonly a temporary embatrassment.

One instance where diversification has gone the whole hog, as it were, is the case of Mannesmann. The process actually started way back in the mid-1960s when like other industries, economies of scale became the fashion. Mannesmann, one of West Germany's Big Six postwar steelmakers, how-ever, decided to specialize as well as diversify. With the benefit of hindsight this may well have guaranteed its survival in the 1980s.

In a deal with Thyssen in 1970, Mannesmann transcried a surplus

The Development of Crude Steel Production and Capacities in the EEC



Today, the corporation no longer sells finished steel but devotes its entire crude-steel output for internal use and has become Europe's largest tube manufacturer. This was followed in the early 1970s by the acquisition of one of the country's major engineering companies, Demag, and later of a leading hydraulic manufacturer, Rexroth.

Meanwhile, to underline chief executive Dr. Egon Overbeck's statement that "we are no longer a steel concern" — with an eye, too, to altering its constitution, which requires higher employee partici-

the latter's tube-making capacity. move hotly disputed by the trade unions — the corporation has been diversifying further and yet further. Mannesmann oot only is no longer a steel-cum-engineering group, but it also aims to develop into a technology concern through a sequence of events certainly un-

> In the last couple of years, it has bought Hartmann and Braun, a major instrumentation company from the loss-making electrical giant AEG Telefunken. It has bought out the privately owned Kienzel Apparate, manufacturers of small computers, terminal and

forescen even a short while ago.

bought a stake in telecommunications, again taking advantage of AEG's search for liquidity, thus joining Bosch — which, in turn, is diversifying out of automobile components manufacture — as well as AEG.

The company, says Dr. Overbeck, aims at increasing the share of engineering and information systems to 50 percent for steel tubing and 15 percent for trading. Meanwhile, high investment has ensured that over 80 percent of Mannesmann's steel is produced modern continuous casting

of 60 percent in Japan, under 46 percent in West Germany as a whole and a European Community average of under 38 percent. As tubemaking is nevertheless, still losing money, Mannesmann intends to increase its sales abroad to two-thirds of total output and, at the same time "diversify geographically" by raising the current 20-per-cent share of tubes manufactured outside West Germany. Huge cootracts such as the 5,500-kilometer Siberian gas pipeline will, on the other hand, give a substantial boost to exports.

Coming to the Fore

The other major steel companies have also been diversifying, though perhaps not on the same scale and not along the same routes. Thyssen, the leading West German steel producer, now earns well under half its turnover in the steel sector, with trading and services, plant machinery and manufacture com-

ing increasingly to the fore. Krupp has more than doubled its exports of industrial plant in a single year and, like Thyssen, is heavily involved in energy and en-vironmental equipment, including coal gasificatioo. Krupp, Kloeckner and Salzgitter, West Germany's only large steel coocern owned by federal and state interests, are also major engineering contractors engaged in projects

Both Thyssen and Krupp are increasingly concentrating on special steels, which are relatively shielded from the recession and which affects mainly the construction and

shiphuilding industries, Mannesmann's departure has left five big steel concerns in West Germany, which, according to some experts, are still three too many. However, it is on the cards that the number will be reduced to four, possibly within the next few months, by a merger of Hoesch, second biggest crude-steel pro ducer, and Krupp Stahl, the steel arm of the Krupp group.

Hoesch has for the past 10 years been associated with Hoogovens, the Dutch steelmaking concern trading under the name of Estel. The original logic of using the Dutch company's coastal site to receive and process imported iroo ore and dispatch exports of steel finished in the Ruhr has been damaged by the recession and for several years the group has been operating at a loss.

Hoesch's relatively outdated steel mills in Dortmund oced to be replaced. But in the present cli-

Making steel: Recession hasn't banked all the fires. only way to achieve this seems to be a merger attracting federal sup-port. As neither the West German plain that its modern steelworks in Bremen is working to only 50 percent of its capacity because of the quota system imposed by the European Commission. oor the Dutch government is will-

ing to subsidize the "foreign" part of the Estel group, a merger of Hoesch with another ailing West German company appeared to be a logical solution. This is how the Defiance of the ruling has cost notion of Ruhrstahl, a merger of

Hoesch and Krupp Stahl, with a combined crude-steel output — on 1981 figures — of 11 million tons a year to rank it among the Top Ten steelmakers of the world was born. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has already given his blessing to the idea, while Salzgitter, which had been hoping for an invitation to join, did not conceal its disappointment. Details of the proposed merger have not yet been spelt out, oor have the capital and invest-

There is a good deal of skepti-cism in West German business circles, whether Ruhrstahl will be any more successful than its constituent parts or for that matter, Estel. And if Hoesch gets the go-ahead

Approval by Schmidt

ment requirements.

as rolling capacity of 8.5 million

Kloeckner \$2 million in fines. No such quota based oo past sales could, so the parents of Ruhrstahl hope, apply to a new group. West German steelmakers have

cause to grumble about the EEC quota system imposed 18 months ago, which, they say, penalizes the structurally improved and hence efficient firms more than inefficient ones. In a trong criticism of the system, Dr. Ruprecht Vondran, executive director of the West German Steel Association, complained recently that while German steelmakers have over the years streamlined their operations and cut capacity to meet reduced demand, other members of the community increased their own more than oecessary and then

refused to cut back.
Since 1974, Dr. Vondran ooted, the German steel industry has closed down 20 blast fornaces with an annual pig-iron capacity of 10 millioo tons and 100 steelmaking units with an annual capacity of 1

The work force has been re-

duced by 25.2 percent, to 62,200 workers, since the mid-1960s, compared with only 15.6 percent (51,500 workers) by the rest of the community. Last year EEC steel-makers combined sold 126 million tons of crude steel - compared with 111.4 million tons by the U.S., 101.7 million tons by Japan and 41.6 million tons by Germany alone — but operating at a capaci-ty utilization of barely 50 percent per cent in West Germany).

The European Commission under the Davignon Plan aims at climinating all grants. And, with the present recession, Dr. Vondran was only voicing the views of German steelmakers when he hinted that the federal and state governments should at least take account

what was happening elsewhere, Whether all-round subsidies would then raise the threat of retaliation by the recession-hit American steelmakers through antidumping moves by Congress of even combat Japanese competition are possibilities the German steel industry cannot afford to ignore,



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Walter Röhrl, in an Opel Ascona, was number one in this year's gruelling Monte Carlo rally.

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GERMAN TECHNOLOGY—1982

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Industry Seeks to Bolster Exports by Expanding Innovatory Capacity

By Pearl Marshall

MUNICH — More than 27 billion DM was spent in the West German husiness sector on research and development last year, all hut about 17 percent coming from the resources of private enterprise.

This expenditure has almost doubled in money terms since 1975, with much of the escalation in the years of 1978 — an increase of 19 percent over the previous year — and 1979, 16 percent. The slowing in the past two years re-flects the generally gloomy economic conditions but it is not as bad as what has happened with federal spending on R & D, which has stagnated around the level of 10 billion to 11 billion DM.

The economic situation is now so insecure that those involved in monitoring R & D spending are unwilling to give a trend analysis of what will happen this year. Even in past years of relative stagnation, however, some increase has been recorded. Between 1975 and 1977, for instance, the business, sector raised its R & D spending by an average of about 9 percent inually. In times of stagnation, R & D spending is often seen as a means of increasing growth rates.

The industrial group encom-passing steel, machine building and automotives takes the higgest cut — 35 percent — of research and development funds from the business sector. The two major science-hased industries, chemicals and electrical electronics, absorb

more than half.

The trend in these three groups of industries has been the same for several years and is expected to

The reasons are clear. Germany's rescue from its current economic woes hy a buoyant export market only serves to reinforce the country's dependence on vigorous international trade. Germany is the world's second largest export-ing country behind the U.S.

But in such a high-wage country, with its additional problem of a lack of raw materials, growth in exports can only be maiotained by a strong innovatory capacity, espe-cially in the key fields of the ex-

port market.
Increasing competition is cutting down maturation periods in many branches of industry. In microelectronics, for instance, the maturation periods are so short that often only 18 months will

Spending by West German Industry on Research and Development

,	(billions of DM).	1
Year	R and D money raised by business sector.	Total spending by industry, including government grants.
1975	11.79	14.54
1976	12.66	15.57
1977	14.11	17.23
1978	16.87	20.53
1979	19.86	23.83
1980	21.70	26.06

elapse between invention and mar-keting.
Siemens, the country's leading

electrical and electronies producer and the fifth largest such company in the world, reckons that nearly 50 percent of the products and systems it sells have been developed within the past five years. The per-centage figure is higher where microelectronics is concerned.

The company spent 3.3 billion DM on R & D in the financial year ending September. 1981, more than 9 percent of its turnover, according to Dr. Dieter Dorn, a senior director in Siemens' central technology division. Siemens now has 33,000 personnel involved in R & D in Siemens

worldwide operations.

Siemens R & D spending in the current financial year is expected to increase further but will stay around 9 percent of turnover. The general belief in Siemens manage-ment circles is that R & D spending as a percentage of turnover will stabilize around this figure. Siemens R & D spending already represents about 13 percent of total industrial spending on R & D and about 8 percent of the total coun-

try's spending on R & D.
While recognizing the need for high R & D spending to encourage the innovatory process, West German industry is more than a little worried about the public sector's increasing involvement in what it

says the government sees as "prob-lem areas" in some scientific sec-

Industry agrees with govern-ment that in the energy sector, for instance, public support is neces-sary to develop advanced nuclear sary to develop advanced nuclear reactor lines and coal liquefaction technology. There is also general agreement about support for aviation and space technology R & D and marine technology R & D. No enterprise would be equipped to undertake such work on its own. Yet such work is necessary for the future economic welfare of the future economic welfare of the

But instead of restricting itself to a few such high-risk, high-need areas, the industry says the public sector is spending money needlessly on other things. It questions to what extent public R & D money should be spent on supporting such areas as electronics, data processing, optics, mechanical industries and humanization of the work

Industry has watched this "meddling" grow since the beginning of the Social Democrat-Liberal Free Democrat alliance. "They are not Socialists in the traditional sense but they do feel society's requirements can be planned to a certain

degree, says one industrialist.
The industry would like to see the state stop spending so much R
& D money in direct programs—
programs formulated by state offior

of support by contracting in the

cials and hy the ministries - and instead allow R & D requirements and innovation in industry to be steered by market forces. The government could then utilize its funds to provide a better climate for industry through tax incentives and so forth, so that industry itself could spend more money on R &

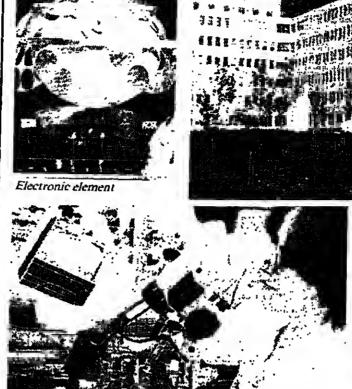
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"But we see no change coming in government philosophy." says Hermann von Wollf-Meuernich of the Cologne-hased Federation of German Industries (BDI), a group of 38 major industrial trade associations representing about 80,000 private industrial enterprises.

The public sector, on the other hand, argues that government sur-

hand, argues that government support in certain areas is necessary to reduce the discrimination against German companies that has built up through government-supported industrial development in other Dr. Josef Rembser of the Minis-

try for Research and Technology calls this the "resonance effect because each country keeps taking new measures to balance what is happening in other countries. "We are not an isolated country.
In most countries there is beavy involvement by government in the R & D industry in order to promote competitiveness," says Dr.



Highly integrated microelectronic equipment is protected with ceramic housing.

defense sector, and in France there are large programs to support the machine tool industry to make it

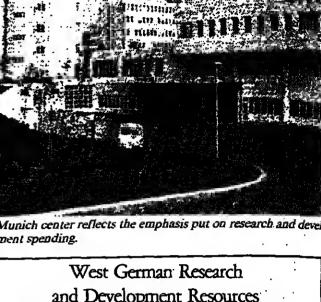
Dr. Rembser is particularly impressed by how a Los Angeles company specializing in cars, trucks, electronics and space systems finances its R & D expenditure. Some 80 percent of Thomp-son Ramo-Wooldridge's R & D money comes through government defense contracts and 20 percent from civilian business, according to Dr. Rembser.

"Yet the company's sales show a complete reversal of this ratio, with 20 percent of its products going to the government market and 80 percent to the general market." The company's net sales had jumped from \$3 billion in 1976 to

West German industry's R & D

workers according to figures from the Donors' Association of Science and Humanities, Salaries of these personnel amount to almost 60 percent of R & D expenditure. In some individual cases R & D personnel costs can amount to 90 percent of a company's R & D ex-penditure. The number of skilled workers is therefore usually limited by high personnel costs rather than lack of research and development

In small companies the high cost of skilled R & D personnel is one of the major factors leading to a situation where 30 percent of them are only periodically engaged in R & D activities. A special R & D personnel allowance to stimulate R & D activity in small and medium sized companies was introduced by the Economics Ministry in 1979.



A Munich center reflects the emphasis put on research and development spending.

and Development Resources (billions of DM)

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C	9 6.59 7.1

ources: The Ministries of Research and Technology and the Donors Association for Science and Humanities

More and more tails to tell.

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Environment Studies Reflect New Victories In Curbing Pollution

By Pearl Marshall

TRANKFURT - Environmental control started in West Germany in the late fifties with Willy Brandt's call for a "Blauer Himmel ueber der Ruhr" — a bluer sky over the Ruhr — Europe's biggest industrial area. The resultant cleanup has cut the "dust" falling over the Ruhr by more than half and the dust falling over the

entire country by 80 percent.
This environmental awakening has now transformed itself into a gut reaction against industrial pol-lution so strong that a recent study by Berlin's Wissenschaft Zentrum showed that the average West German's belief that be or she is at risk in life and needs to be protected from that risk is stronger than

in other industrialized countries. Two other studies, one by an independent group, Aliensyah In-stitut fuer Demoskopie, a highly reputable public opinion pollster, and one by the chemical industry itself, have independently come to the same conclusion about the average West German's anxiousness about the quality of his food. Around 45-47 percent of the population register concern in this re-

"Yet never before have we had food with less toxic impurities than today," says Dr. Ian C. Meerkamp van Embden of the West German Chemicals Industry Association (VCI).

Citizens Groups

These findings help explain the mushrooming of citizens action groups and their growing involvement in the electoral process. Last month, in the Lower Saxony state elections, for instance, the Greens, a radical ecology party, took votes away from the Social Democrats, the senior partner in the coalition that controls the federal parliament in Bonn, and won seats in that state's legislature for the first

More than 1,000 citizens action, groups that have sprung up throughout West Germany in recent years are banded together in the Federal Association of Citizens' Initiatives for Environmental Protection (BBU).

The original efforts of the BBU were directed against the construction and operation of nuclear powtion in October, 1979, against the government's nuclear energy pro-

But now the organization is

turning its voice more and more in the menace of chemical pollution. The BBU's suggestion that the stringent security measures applied in the nuclear field should also be adopted for the chemicals industry was the subject of recent serious governmental debate, and a direc-tive along these lines almost came into existence at one point.

But, in any case, the chemical industry is finding itself saddled with more and more responsibility. There are at least three major developments that relate to the op-

Stringent Approach

First, the chemical industry is now watching with close attention efforts to bring a new and much more stringent approach to the al-ready established administrative regulation controlling emissions known as the T.A.-Luft (Technical Guide to Maintenance of Atmospheric Purity). Discussions are in progress among state representa-tives in Parliament about recognizing a new group of chemicals in the T.A.-Luft regulation that were not recognized before - the carcinogens. This would mean scrapping the current emission values, which relate purely to the toxic properties of a substance and introducing new and tougher values that attempt to incorporate threshold limits for carcinogens. This naturally would have a big impact on the industry. What is still under discussion bere is the "open-window" effect - the new values could be so restrictive that laboratories and factories would have to

side the workplace. The T.A. Luft regulation might also be altered to strengthen emission controls outside the production unit but inside the approximate environment. At the moment average measurements are taken in a 4-square-kilometer area. Such an area often includes pockets with high emission rates, but the overall emission average falls within the T.A. Luft standards.

keep their windows closed because

the normal outside atnospheric

emissions would be higher than in-

· Now smaller areas are proposed, er stations. Some 100,000 took possibly I square kilometer or is relatively simple to do a 28-day part in BBUs biggest demonstrative half this size. The chemical subchronic toxicity test in the

Tourism After the Fair: Another Side of a Technological Giant

By Thomas C. Lucey

FRANKFURT — West Germany is not all efficiency and thoroughness, test tubes and technology. There is also

a romantic Germany.

That Germany is within reach of those attending the Hannover Fair. Hannover bas only about half a millinn people but is spread out, belped by the fact that Hannover prides itself on devoting so much of its surface to parks. So the Royal Gardens of Herrenhausen lie a good mile from the center of the city, in the North city (nordstadt).

Depending on how much walking snmeone who has been trudging through the world's biggest industrial fair is prepared (or able) to do, the visitor to Herenhaeuser Gaerten can see examples of three centuries of European gardening

Fnr devotees of the Guinness Book of Records, the highest squirting fountain in Europe - able to shoot water up 267 eet - can be found in Herrenhausen's Grand Garden. The Great Fountain dates back to 1720.

Much to See For visitors willing to spend a few days after the fair bas closed, there is much to see outside Hannover. Three bundred and seventy castles and fortresses have been listed in a new guidebook published by Baedeker, a company founded more than a century ago by Karl Baedeker. The Baedeker list starts with Gluecksburg, a 16th-century moated castle near the Danish border, and goes systematically to the castle (14th to 18th centuries in Berchestgaden, near the Austrian border. Also on the "Romantic Road" are the well-preserved

Rothenburg oh der Tauber. Both are snuggly tucked in behind their original walls and watch towers, with narrow streets lined with half-timbered houses, some leaning over slightly, tired after

centuries of standing.

The "Rumantic Road" ends (or begins) in Wuerzburg, a center of learning and the wine trade, located in a valley between a 13th century fortress of the prince-bishops and the half-a-millenium younger residence, rated by Baedeker most important non-ecclesiasucal building of the German baroque," most of it built under the direction of Baltha-

Rococo Garden

A up from Baedeker: Germany's bestpreserved rococo garden is the Hofgar-ten (1703-74) at Veitshoechheim Castle. 4.2 miles (seven kilometers) northwest of Wuerzburg. Veitshoechheim, which can be reached by ship on the Main River, was built in 1682 as a country seat for the Wuerzburg prince-bishops.

All this sounds very remote. But Wuerzburg is less than twn bours by Autobahn from bustling, business-minded Frankfurt (there are also hourly direct intercity express trains from 6:33 a.m. in 9:33 p.m. daily. So, even for someone on a tight schedule, it is not all that difficult to enjoy at least a morning or afternoon in Wuerzburg. For those with more time, the "Romanuc Road" is a string of

One of the easiest ways to see many castles is from the deck a Rhine River cruise ship. The route from Mainz to Coblenz, where the Moselle River joins "Father Rhine," is especially rewarding (this is also the stretch containing the Lorelei cliff, where the mythical maiden lured riverboatmen to watery graves). The castles bere are not a string of ruins. Several can be visited and some have been converted into hotels. A large part of a lour of Germany could be spent in this area. One of the widely enjoyed cultural activities is sipping the products of the many world-famous vineyards here.

Pied Piper

The old nostalgia comes to life throughout the spring, summer and early autumn in many places in the form of staged historical events and of "maybe" events, incidents that could have happened long, long ago or once upon a time. Among those is the re-enactment of the legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin (Hameln in German). Hamelin today is a very real small town nn the Weser River, about 28 miles (42 kilometers) from Hannover. Every Sunday at noon, this year from May, 16 to Sept. 19, the piper leads away the rats and then the children — in an open-air performance.

Here is some practical information for traveling in Germany:

Deutsche Touring's air-conditioned buses provide one, two-, three- and five-day tours of the "Romantic Road." The one-day excursion leaves from the Frankfurt main railway station daily at 8:15 a.m. from March 20 to Nov. 8 and costs \$32, including transportation, lunch, entrance fees and guided tour. A two-day tour for \$90, including hotel, leaves Frankfurt at the same time and from Munich's Starnberger train station (next to the main one) at 9 a.m. The longer trips also include some Bayarian castles (five days for \$227, only from June 12 to Sept. 16, from Frankfurt) and

Heidelberg (three days for \$135, only from June 12 to Sept. 19, leaving Frankfurt at 1 p.m. and Munich at 9 a.m.). Koeln-Duesseldorfer, which calls it-

self in English KD German Rhine Line, has a "White Fleet" of 19 passenger ships on the Rhine, Main and Moselle rivers, offering short trips and three- and fnur-day excursions all the way from Basel to Rotterdam. The fleet includes two ships, the Rhein and the Drachenfels, each capable of carrying 1,200 pas-sengers. KD says they are the largest passenger ships on Europe's inland

raterways.

The classic Rhine sightseeing trip on the "White Fleet" starts at Bingen, near Mainz, and goes up to the Lorelei cliff (DM 18.60 nr \$7.75 roundurip) or farther to Boppard (DM 27.80 or \$11.60 round-trip) or Coblenz (DM 37 or \$15.50 roundtrip). Trips along this part of the Rhine can also start in Frankfurt and Cologne. KD also honors German railway (Bundesbahn) tickets for stretches along the Rhine. For a small charge, the train ticket will be validated for the ship at any KD landing point.

Sailing schedules are posted at every landing point. The 1982 timetable, called "Exploring the Rhine," is available from KD German Rhine Line, Frankenwerft 15, D-5000 Cologne (Telephone, 0221-2 08 20) phone: 0221-2 08 80).

Lufthansa also provides an opportunity to see the Lorelei cliff and Castles along the Rhine. The airline has just inaugurated the Lufthansa Airport Express, a special three-car plus restaurant car passenger train service between Duesseldorf, Cologne, Bonn and the Frankfurt airport, with four departures daily from each end. Only passengers with airline tickets to or from these cities, including an international arrival or departure at Frankfuri airport, may board the train. A roundtrip costs DM 185 (\$77), including meals or snacks and drinks, compared with 162 DM (\$67.50) for the first class by intercity train on

the same route.

Many hotels around Germany offer weekends at special rates. The Hntel Gravenbruch has the advantage of being only 20 minutes from the center of Frankfurt, yet is like a luxurious country club tucked away in the quietest woods. The botel contains three restaurants, one named the Gourmet, and ways in work off the just-acquired calories.

The weekend program starts Fridays, includes two overnight stays and a meal in the rustic Forsthaus Restaurant, for DM 195 (\$81.25) per person. This after is good until Dec. 31 (Tel: 06102 50 50). Another special weekend offer is

made by the Munich Sheraton Hotel: DM 55.55 (\$23.15) per person per night (Fridays through Sundays) in a twin room. The prices include use of the swimming pool, free parking and free admission to the Deutsches Museum, Olympic Tower or the zoo. (Tel: 089 - 92

Two hotel groups place special interest nn Romantic atmosphere, usually offering accommodation in restored historic manors or castles. Romantic hotels and restaurants also have weekend and longer trips through Europe, staying at its member botels. More information: Postfacb 1144, D-8757 Karlstein/Main. Tel: 06188 - 50 20. "Guest in a Castle" is the English translatinn of the name of the other organization. More information about its castle-botels from: Gast im Schloss Ltd., D-3526 Trendelburg 1, Postfach.

industry points out that by doing this, emission rates measured in some of these smaller areas would workplace, no criteria as yet have been established to estimate the subchronic effects in the environobviously suddenly become too high, and the overall standards guiding the industry would have to be lowered to allow it to continue to operate.

Test Results Second, the Chemical Substances Control Act, which came into force in January requires that all new chemicals be officially reported 45 days before coming on to the

market. At the time the producer or importer reports them, he must present certain test results showing whether the chemicals are dangerous to human beings or animals. This applies to marketing more than one ton of the substance anmually. Among the tests to be com-

pleted in the short-term is a chron-

ic toxicity evaluation. Although it

ernment employed. ment. "Little is known whether the

of the relevance of what happens in the environment," says a VCI spokesman Although the tnn-a-year guide-line is EEC recommended and the Chemical Substances Control Act

tests developed give an honest idea

follows EEC rulings, West Germany is the first country to push it through to such practical usage. By rights the testing of each substance should be the government's job. In fact, in 1980 when the law was well on its way to becoming a

reality, the German government had calculated the necessity of employing an additional 500 toxicologists and other scientists for the control work. But because of financial restraints and the lack of adequately trained personnel, toxicologists for instance, less than

one-third have been or will be gov-

Instead, the chemical industry itself is shouldering much of the responsibility. It devised a system in which the German Chemicals Industry Association helped educate two dozen new toxicologists through its own Chemical Fund. Some of these specialists were made available to the government and some went back into industry.

"We are now discussing a compromise," says the VCI source. "Industry itself will provide additional data after self-testing and the government will restrict itself to judging the plausibility of the data, only testing if it believes it is really necessary."

Third, new models to test existing chemicals have to be developed. The newly enforced Chemical Substances Control Act states that whenever a government be-lieves an existing chemical might

be hazardous, it has a duty to do something about it, but the act lays down no specific criteria for handling such an investigation.

The chemical industry, government and other anthorities are discussing a model that invests the existing Employers Liability Insurance Association with the responsibility for checking any chemical as long as it is an "occupational" chemical. For "non-occupational" chemicals a new expert body trained in ecological science is ex-pected to be established later this year. This will probably consist of an equal number of independent scientists, government representatives and industrial experts.

Industries' own environmental self-regulatory mechanisms are well developed in West Germany. Apart from its personal involvement in collecting data for the Chemical Substances Control Act, industry has initiated a chemical transport accident emergency advisory system and is also involved in an ambitious attempt to make it easier to nbtain lists of the dangerous properties of chemical prod-

The T.U.I.S.-system (Transport, Accident, Information and Aid System) was officially launched last month, although it has been informally operating for some time. It consists of a network of 80 'expert centers" in some of the major chemical companies, including the giants such as BASF and Hoechst. These are geared up to respond immediately to any phone call reporting a chemical accident, whether on the road or river, by rail or by air. A closely coor-dinated referral system provides the best possible advice and service from whichever center specializes in the particular chemical in-

The second chemical industry

initiative, the Safety Data Sheets, aims at giving interested parties as much information as possible about the dangerous properties of chemical products, including such hazards as carcinogenicity. The German Chemicals Industry Association has computerized essential codings of companies producing certain products and where the data sheets can be checked. The 15,000 data sheets are available within the individual companies concerned. It is up to each company to decide on a case-by-case hasis whether a request for a data sheet is an "honorable" one, because of the potential misuse of such information.

The chemical industry estimates spent 2.7 hillion marks on envirenmental protection in 1981, of which about 800 million marks was invested in environmental protection technologies (plant and

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argest gas companies in Europe, and the largest organization of its kind in the Federal Republic of Germany, purchasing gas on the international energy market for supply to utilities as well as industrial and commercial users within West Germany.

pean partners characterizes Ruhrgas operations at international level.

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GERMAN TECHNOLOGY—1982

Signs of Recovery Appear Despite Stagnation

(Continued from Page 7S) imperus from microelectronics in the form of investment in automation and electronic controls, both in industry and in the office. While energy-saving and oil-substitution measures may slow down as a re-

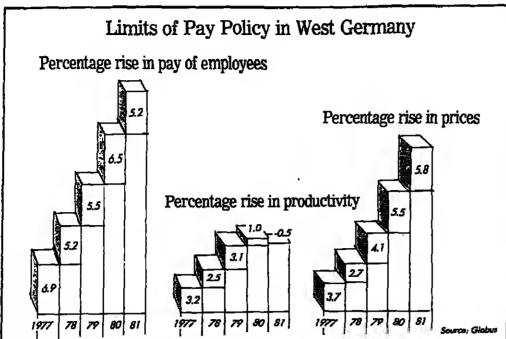
sult of lower oil prices, investment in these fields is nevertheless expected to continue at a satisfactors Increased investment in capital goods overall, at a rate of 3.5 percent a year over the oext five years, is expected by Westdeutsche to outstrip the annual average rise of 2.5 percent in GNP. On the other

hand, industries based on raw materials such as steel, chemical fi-bers and oil, which are beset by substantial over-capacities, as well as consumer goods may perform below the average.

So much for the medium-term forecasts. However, the warnings about what the Dresdner Bank called the "uncertainty factors" cannot be ignored. In its own first economic review of the year, Westdeutsche draws attention to a number of "clouds on the export horizon": restrictions on trade with the East Bloc; falling oil surpluses for the OPEC countries; realignment within the European Monetary System (with a revalued mark); possible protectionist measures against German exports by European neighbors or even a "devaluation race." which could foil a continuation of what the bank calls 'last year's export miracle."

Stronger Domestic Market

If overdependence on exports has its risks, the balancing need must obviously be for a stronger domestic market. However, views differ on how to achieve this objective. Industry and the banks have no doubt that increased profitabil-



ity and productivity, as well as low wage settlements, are the key to the domestie expansion of the

To cite the Bundesbank once more, the companies' sbare of 15.5 percent in the national income last year compares with the average of 19 percent in the previous three nies restricting their plant and restocking investments.

On the other hand, the surprisingly moderate settlement by the powerful IG Metall for an average 4.2-percent rise in the engineering, electrical, steel, shipbuilding and

modernization."

Air Transport World (New York) No. 1/1981

motor vehicle industries, augurs well for both the battle against inflation and an improvement in West Germany's international competitiveness. The settlement, which affects nearly four million workers, is usually regarded as a guideline for pay negotiations in other sectors of the economy.

vears. The fact that their self-fi-nancing ratio has improved is being attributed in part to compa-rises in pay in the last five years, a contributing factor to - though not the whole reason for - increases in prices. Inflation rates in the federal republic have been among the lowest in the industrialized world, well below those of its main competitors, except Japan --

"Lufthansa consistently is among

innovation and efforts towards

The Lufthansa fleet is probably the most up-to-date in the world. Not only that, Lufthansa's standards of maintenance

are second to none. Which is why we can offer you a smoother running operation all over the world.

the leaders of the industry in both

the shadow lonming over the fed-eral republic's recovery hopes. A recent comparison of labor, productivity and unit costs by the Dresdner Bank underlines the competitive threat posed by Japan

The federal government itself, like the banks, is cautiously optimistic in its economic assess that last year's slight decline in the GNP will give way to a modest rise of 1 to 1.5 percent this year. In order to combat unemploy-

ment, the government announced a further 12.5-billion-DM package in February to supplement its ear-lier 27.5- billion-DM boost to the

investment until 1985, though the most significant item in the package represents a once-for-all measure valid only this year: a 10-pereent special-investment grant, which may cost 4 billion DM but which the government hopes, will generate investment of about 40 billion DM.

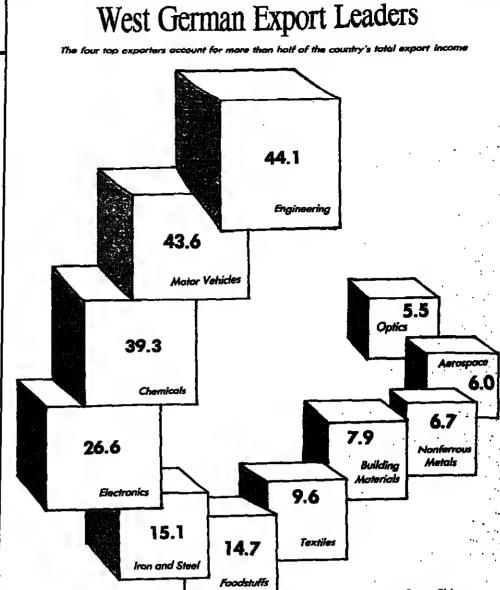
Moreover, government-assisted or sponsored institutions such as the Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau, which operate, among others, in areas with special unemployment problems, may increase their loans by 6 billion DM over the next four years. There are special measures to ease youth unemployment.

The government is cautiously optimistic that the GNP will rise by 1 to 1.5 percent.

To avoid further rises in public expenditure, the government in-tends to finance the new package by a 1-percent increase in the value by a 1-percent increase in the value added tax next year. This is being resisted by the Christian Democratic opposition, which has a commanding majority in the Bundestag and which received a psychological boost by its impressive victory in the state elections in Lower Second less month.

Lower Saxony last month. So the fate of the package on which Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is said to have staked its reputa-tion and possibly his post is still uncertain at the time of writing.

A further proposal, which the government bopes may cut unemployment by about 500,000 in the medium term, is still in the em-



bryonic stage. It would offer employees between the ages of 58 and 63 the opportunity to retire prema-turely on a benefit amounting to 68 percent of their last pay, the cost being shared equally by the government and the employers. As

high in West Germany, the em-ployers are, not surprisingly, cool

Leisure and Sport

The current crisis between Britain and Argentina over the occu-pation of the Falkland Islands ear-lier this month may present sub-stantial economic risks for the fed-

with the economics of Lami'anica-ica through direct investment and trading so it faces a wholly unfore-seen "uncertainty factor," which may jeopardize recovery from the stagnation of the past couple of years.

Observers Adopt a Cautious Tone In Assessing Investments Abroad

By Pearl Marshall

COLOGNE — After the shock of the fall in West Germany's interest in investing abroad in the first half of last year, industrial observers are adopting a cautious tone in assessing what will happen

"We don't know if this develop-ment will hold true this year be-cause the DM-dollar relationship may switch again," says a German Chambers of Commerce and Industry source. The currency de-cline in 1980 and part of 1981 made foreign investment more expensive for German companies,

However, some provisional fig-ures for the whole of the year indicate some picking up of invest-ment abroad in the second half, bringing the growth rate for 1981 on a par with the year before. According to these figures, 1981 end-ed with a total accumulated net investment abroad of 83.98 billion DM, up 9.82 billion DM from

The trend to a lower rate of investment the past two years is of no immediate concern to German industry for it still represents satisfactory growth. But it is not something they would like to see contin-uing for long. Although currency changes have played a major role, an increase in "risks" in investing in certain parts of the world is also

Attractive Markets

The industrialized countries continue to be the most attractive markets for West Germany with the growth of investments to the developing world falling off a little. Though accumulated investment in developing countries grew from 16.98 billion DM in 1978 to 19.17 billion DM in 1980, their percentage share of total West German investment worldwide dropped from 29 percent to 25 per-

cent.
Of the industrialized countries. the United States alone accounted for one-fifth of total accumulated investment abroad in 1980 with a figure of 15.66 billion DM. This represents an almost doubling of investment in the United States in a two-year period. The first six months of 1981 saw a further addition of 1.16 billion DM, increasing the total to 16.82 billion DM.

Much of the impetus for West German companies original move was the lower labor costs — al-though this is not so much the case any more — plus the advantage of selling to U.S. customers from a U.S.-based company in a politically stable environment. In 1980, for instance, the West German ma-chinery industry invested 340 mil-lion DM in the United States, the largest amount the West German engineering sector has seen invested at any one time in any foreign

The United States continues to offer the two most important in-centives West German companies look for - effective production with low risk of strikes and a good investment climate with promise of reasonable profits.
The United States must feel sim-

ilarly about West Germany for it invests even more money the other way around. This amounted to 20.3 billion DM up to the end of 1980, a third of total foreign investment in West Germany.

Broad Integration

France is also highly desirable for the West Germans, accounting for 6.81 billion DM of investment by 1980. It is perhaps the best example in the European context of integration by West German com-

Accumulated West German Investment in Selected Companies Since 1952

(billions of DM)*

Dec.31 1978 Dec.31 1979 Dec.31 1980

United States	8.59	12.28	15.66
Belgium/Luxembourg	5.75	6.25	7.28
France	5.63	6.35	6.81
Switzerland	5.15	5.29	5.83
Brozil	4.46	4.99	5.36
Canada	3.99	4.40	4.82
Netherlands	3.60	4.15	4.40
Spain	3.21	3.40	3.63
Mexico	0.77	0.80	0.99
Canary Islands	0.76	0.75	0.75
South Africa	0.62	0.65	0.68
lsrael	0.58	0.61	0.62
Australia	0.34	0.37	0.54
lron .	0.53	0.54	0.51
	0.35	0.38	0.42
Japan	0.33	0.23	0.37
Singapore	0.20	0.36	0.36
Libya Nigeria			0.30
Migerio	0.22	0.23	
Algeria	0.22	0.24	0.25
Source: Economics Ministry.	•		
. These figures do not inclu	ide reinvestme	nt, only the money	transferred
from Word Company to formics			

Sectorial Breakdown West German Investment Abroad (millions of DM)

Dec. 1979

Iron and S Motor Veh Machinery	icles	5,643 4,230 5,027	· · .	4,307 11,232 7,391 5,867 S,127 S,835
	year)		(first	investment Germany half year) ons of DM)
1977 1978 1979 1980	2.57 2.72 3.37 4.81		1 <i>977</i> 1978 1979 1980	1.49 1.30 1.36 1.14

panies on a very broad scale. This compares with Belgium-Luxem bourg, which had an overall higher figure for West German investment of 7.28 billion DM in 1980, but 2.47 billion DM of this is for international financing through Luxembourg's European financing center, and another chunk because of just one company. West German Ford's large motor vehicles

1981

France also invests substantially in West Germany — 3.42 billion DM by the end of 1980 — but this is only about half of the investment by some other European nations such as Britain, the Netherlands and Switzerland. French investments have traditionally been directed to other countries.

Other popular European countries for German investment are Switzerland - where more than half of the total investment of 5.83

billion DM goes into participation companies for further investment in third countries — the Nether-lands 4.4 billion DM, and Spain 3.63 billion DM, where a third of the investment goes into the tour ism industry.

Spain's simplification of admin-

1981

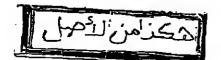
Dec. 1980

1.85

istrative regulations has been met with increasing industrial participation from abroad, and this compares with the poor investment climate in such places as Fortugal, Yugoslavia and Finland. Norway, which used to be more restrictive but has now loosened up, unfortunately does not have much of a

Africa offers two particularly attractive markets: South Africa, 677.9 million DM, which promises good conditions for investment and an excellent market, and the Canary Islands, 745.7 million DM,





Industrialists Rally to Catch Up With Markets in Microelectronics and Biotechnology

DONN — How can West Germany develop the "Silicon Valley effect?" This is a vital question preoccupying government of-ficials and industrialists as they analyze the reasons why the country is trailing the U.S. and Japan in microelectronics.

They are also waking up to the fact that if they do not do something fast they will be in the same position in the promising new area of biotechnology. This could be as large a growth area in the late eighties and early nineties as plas-

ties was in the seventies.
"Why can't we keep up with fast-moving markets? How can we

(Confinued from Preceding Page)

where much of the investment -

Most of the African countries

as in Spain - goes on tourism.

have no real market to offer, but as

soon as something promising develops, the West Germans are

quick to move in. This can be oil-

generated development — Libya 364 million DM, Nigeria 290 mil-

lion DM, and Algeria 253 million

DM - tourism as in the Canaries.

or raw materials as in Liberia,

where iron ore encouraged West-Germany's Thyssen to spend a

large amount of money on ore ex-

Tunisia is attracting increasing

West German interest — 75 mil-lion DM by 1980 — because of its

good climate for private invest-ment. Tunisia does tend to be

highly oriented toward textiles, but

a recent contract concluded be-tween Complexe Mecanique de

Tunisie (CMT) and Kloeckner-

Humboldt-Deutz (KHD) of Col-

ogne, calls for setting up an indus-

trial plant at Mateur, about 70 ki-

lometers from Tunis, with an annual production of 6,000 air-cooled diesel engines, 2,200 tractors, 100 combines and 650

other units of agricultural machin-

ery. KHD will hold a 35-percent

interest in the increased capital of

fered over the years a liberal sys-

tem of private investment. The at-

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help university scientists and technicians develop enterprises with their new technologies?" asks a Ministry of Economics official.

The answers are not easy for in order to keep up with the rapid pace of the microelectronics era -and, later biotechnology - West Germans will have to create a whole new atmosphere in the country.

They will have to wean themselves away from the old proven values of conservatism and a reluctance to take risks. This may have worked for them in the stable, slow-moving electrical markets, where the German penchant for

there is little doubt investment will

built up their own production fa-

cilities in Brazil to avoid the im-

port restrictions and high import duty on a wide variety of ma-chines. This provides an obvious

way to keep producing for the market, rather than losing out on

the market completely. A typical example has been the success of a

large number of small West Ger-

man auto ancilliary manufacturers

who were encouraged to invest in Brazil when Volkswagen moved

Cooperation between the two

countries has grown not just be-

ause of this type of industrial re-

lationship but also because of the large number of West Germans

who emigrated to Brazil in the last

century and the resultant family

German industry is so fascinated

with Latin America and not with

Asia," says Heinz Tembrink, direc-

tor of the Federation of German

Industries foreign trade depart-

ment. "These are some of the rea-

Further north, Mexico's oil-gen-

erated development is attracting West German investment reaching

995.8 million DM, Volkswagen has

a big investment there, with the

only production line still operating

Japan continues to remain an

enigma to most German investors,

We are often asked why West

there earlier on.

SODS.

Brazil has proved a strong mar-ket for the West Germans and of "to produce the "Beetle."

mosphere has been changing as the "whose companies have a historical Brazilian government pulls in the involvement in trading with Latin reins, but the cooperation between America but not with Asia. They

perfectionism paid handsome dividends, but it only works against them in the electronics market-

This new atmosphere would have to stimulate the innovatory process by enabling small and me-dium-sized companies to have better access to recent research and hy encouraging a better exchange of knowledge from the universities to the industries and from compa-

пу to сопралу. This happens automatically in the U.S. because of the constant turnover of staff. But more than that, the West

Germans will have to learn to in-

um-sized companies anxious about

time and turnover. More than 80

percent of German industry con-

Not that the same concern

about distances, costs and a differ-

ent business mentality has protect-

ed the Germans from Japanese competition. The Germans are

used to running trade deficits with

Japan — as are their European

neighbors. Additionally, there are about 12,000 personnel employed by Japanese companies in Germa-

ny, compared with only about

1,000 to 2,000 the other way

suspicious of the recent propagan-

da blitz by the Japanese to rebut

charges by the West that their mar-

kets remain relatively closed. "Our

feeling is that they are still promoting the existing difficulties." says

one industry source, "We think

they should be more open."

Many German industrialists are

sists of these sized firms.

vest "risk" capital in new technolomost new innovative projects of small and medium-sized companies never get off the ground. In the larger companies such ideas take a long time to synthesize because of the bureaucracy.

An expert group to discuss all the technical and financial problems to be overcome in re-creating a "Silicon Valley" or a "Route 128" in West Germany met for the first time in January. It consisted of 15 specialists from industry, the banking community, consulting organizations and scientists, under

gy. There is almost a total lack of wenture capitalists, which means D activity in the small and medi-D activity in the small and medium-sized firms, the Ministry of Research and Technology and the Ministry of Economics.

The starting point is a good idea developed by a scientist or technician, which has ohvious economic applications. Then our in-tention is to belp," says a Ministry

of Economics source.
"We are aiming more than anything else at stimulating innovative capabilities; getting a better trans-fer of technology from the univer-

sities."
"The most challenging area in

Observers Adopt Cautious Tone on Investments Abroad

continue its pattern there. Many keting a product in Europe, the German machinery exporters have proof of success or failure will 416 million DM by the end of 1980 in Japan. One such company, BMW, entered the market recently soon be apparent. But the same million put into Japan brings a in a move almost analogous to taklong wait to see the results. This is important to the small and medi-

"Un until now the Japanese car manufacturers have been challeng-ing us," says BMW spokesman Michael Schimpke, "so now we are willing to invest and do in Japan what the Japanese are doing so successfully in Europe."

To better understand and cope with Japanese business procedures and help expand its markets, BMW replaced its contracted importer in Japan in April last year with a wholly owned sales subsidiary, becoming the first German car manufacturer with such a subsidiary there. It is BMW's 11th such les subsidiary worldwide.

One particularly involved pro-cess is getting the M.O.T., the cer-tification of road worthiness in Japan. Its a lengthy procedure all manufacturers are subjected to, not just importers, and BMW finds it helps to have its subsidiary on the spot to better know the channels of communication and

 $A^{\it NDREW\, HARGRAVE}$ is a free-lance journalist who contributes frequently to the IHT supplements.

PEARL MARSHALL is a free-lance technical and economic writer who works mainly for McGraw-Hill World News, New York. DAVID A. BROWN is a free-lance journalist based in Munich. CRAIG JUSTICE is a free-lance writer based in Europe.

THOMAS C. LUCEY covers Germany for Business International Newsletters and other publications.

ment trends.

Automobile imports account for 1.3 percent of Japanese domestic requirements. BMW has been exporting around 4,000 a year, well below the 12,000 Volkswagen units and 5,000 Daimler-Benz to Japan. Through its sales subsidiary, BMW hopes to see that 4,000 increase to somewhere around 10,000 by the late 1980s, following on the heels of a similar venture in the U.S. where sales by its wholly owned subsidiary there have grown from 19,000 in 1975 to 40,000 today.

BMW is now in the process of building up its dealer network in Japan and staffing its subsidiary. "Headhunting is quite difficult because of the mentality of the Japanese worker who tends to live and die with the company he is associ-ated with," says Mr. Schimpke. The head of BMW's Japanese operations, Hama Waki, was himself not working in Japan when he was hired away by BMW but for a Japanese company in the U.S.

There is a tendency for West German firms to increase investments in other Far Eastern countries, particularly Singapore — 367 million DM by the end of 1980 because of the relatively stable conditions.

India is seen as an attractive market for a later date but not at the moment.

Australia is also attracting increasing attention from the West Germans — 544.5 million DM by the end of 1980 — despite the dis-tance. This is mainly because of its need to utilize its enormous raw materials resources.

volving new technology as fast as possible," says a German Chamber of Commerce and Industries source. He points out the decisive role that has to be played in the economy hy the small and medium-sized companies, which make up 95 percent of the 42,000 companies employing more than 10 per-sons, in the manufacturing indus-

هكتامن التعمل

Recognizing this need, the Min-istry of Research and Technology introduced a microelectronic program in January this year to en-courage firms to introduce microelectronic components into products currently functioning through traditional means. The emphasis is not so much on consumer goods fighting the influx of Japanese watches for instance - but on production goods. The program drew more than 1,000 applications with-

in the first three months. This is the second step in government attempts to stimulate the innovatory process. It follows the Ministry of Economics' plan launched in 1979 to provide subsidies for R & D personnel in order to encourage more R & D work in the small and medium-sized companies. Some 3,000 to 4,000 fixms joined the project the first year and now participants number more than 6,000 with an average 70,000 DM of funding per enterprise per year. This program has been limited to the manufacturing sector, with electrical-electronics, machine tools and the ehemical industries being the main partici-

Comparison With U.S.

On the financing side, small and medium-sized businesses have traditionally only been able to raise limited amounts of capital, often by the owner mortgaging his bome. But in most cases the businessman cannot raise enough to get a new innovation from the prototype stage to the marketplace. The German Chambers of Commerce and Industry point to the more amenable conditions in the U.S. where small and mediumsized firms have no trouble at all in obtaining risk capital.

"Attempts to make risk capital more available here, however, have not been successful," the Chambers source said.

A special society to provide equity for innovative companies

the credit business, for instance, but industry and the ministries shrug their shoulders when asked if it has been a success. "It showed that the venture capital idea is not appropriate to our background," one source volunteered. "Its basically a creation of a lot of bankers. and these bankers still do not like to take risks. They are being as cautious as ever and only participating in good-looking projects where there is no possibility of a

A technician at work in a nuclear research laboratory.

Yet when the Deutsche Wagnisfinanzierungs Gesellschaft was set up at the instigation of the federal government and with support from industry, it was seen as pioneering new system of financing. The goverument undertook to share the risk of DWG by largely offsetting its losses by means of a loan that is contingently repayable.

The Ministry of Research and Technology is now to allocate 50 million DM a year to launch new measures for broad support of technology-based companies. This will start with the 1983 budget, and the idea is to give economic and technical advice as well as provide part of the capital, "But we will take the risk ourselves," says the ministry's Dr. Josef Rembser. The ministry will cooperate with

Kredi tanstalt Wiederaufbau, which for many years has been responsible for administering the European Recovery Fund (ERP) to help promote risk capital. Other hanks will also be involved.

This new commitment comes after the ministry's decision to try was set up in 1975 by companies in and work on some of the areas

highlighted in a study in the midsevenues on the large number of new technology companies in the U.S. compared with Europe. The study, contracted by the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society and carried through by the U.K.'s Arthur D. Little, shows the U.S. success was due particularly to the fact that many founders for such companies came straight from the university environment, a favorable taxation system, availability of plenty of venture capital and the large mar-

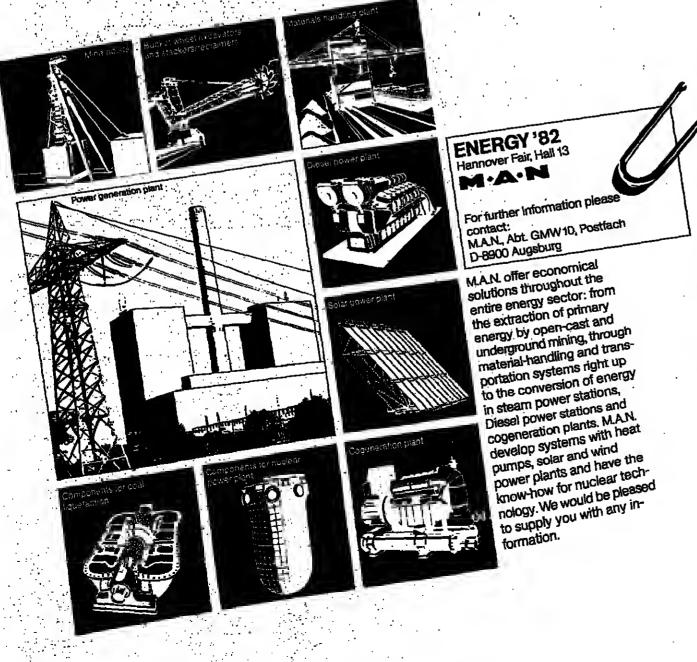
Dr. Rembser says: "In Europe, though, we have a more fragment-ed market, a conservative procurement policy in our public sector, whereas the U.S. public sector is more inclined to try innovative products, and the individual behavior of young scientists is different. They like to stay with the university or go to the public sector where they are not confronted with the heady wine of the free econo-

my and free enterprise." The Anglo-German Foundation study proposed several measures to encourage new technology com-panies including concentrating government R & D money on small and medium-sized companies, reducing taxes on capital invested in new companies and bringing the urgency of the situation more into the conciousness of the general population to stimulate

"Our thinking is that we should work on these areas, and this will be done this year or next" says Dt.

- PEARL MARSHALL

the two countries is so strong that have a saying, for instance, that if Economical extraction, conversion, utilization.



Engineering - made in West Germany

Founding a new company in a foreign country is only worthwhile if the market is right, the social environment fits and if problems can be solved jointly These are the most important factors apart

from the advantages and benefits which one can claim as investor in almost any country in the world.

Whichever way you look at it, Lower Saxony, as one of Germany's larger Länder, has only advantages to offer new companies.

And this is what we should discuss sometime. What about at the Hanover Fair? You will find us in the "Niedersachsen Pavillon" on Stahlstraße.



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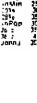














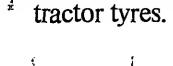


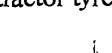


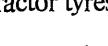






















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risk of breakage. And research goes on.

Even into solid cost-saving polyurethane









velopment program, the UAW said Sunday. The donations would be repaid to workers with 10-per-

cent interest starting in 1985.

AMC, which is 46.4-percentowned by Renault of France, had
a loss of \$136.6 million last year.

The three-year contract must be ratified by May 3.

ratified by May 3.

Talks on the AMC agreement had stalled two weeks ago because of a union demand that AMC reduce the number of supervisors. The union said Saturday that the issue of supervisors had been virtually resolved, and agreement was appropriated lets Sunday.

pay, depending on the local.

The UAW won some benefits

for workers, including company-provided legal counsel. The con-tract also includes extended medi-cal insurance for laid-off workers

and a commitment by AMC to

avoid subcontracting to foreign factories. Talks on the contract would reopen if there is a substan-

tial improvement in sales.

The UAW has already agreed to new contracts with General Mo-

tors and Ford Motor, each involv-

July on a new contract. The cur-

rent contract, which includes more than \$460 million in 1980 and

1981 concessions, expires Sept. 14, Volkswagen of America is the only U.S. automaker with no union

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

B.F. Goodrich Reports Loss, New Contract The Associated Press

NEW YORK — B.F. Goodrich, citing the recession and devaluation of the Mexican peso, said Monday it lost \$18.4 million in the first quarter compared with operating profit of \$9.3 million, or 45 cents a share, a

Separately, the company announced in Columbus. Ohio, that it reached a tentative agreement with the United Rubber Workers union

on a new three-year contract.

The first-quarter loss included an \$8 million loss from a decline in value of the Mexican peso in relation to the U.S. dollar. Goodrich has an equity position in a Mexican chemical company and a Mexican tire

W. German Firms See Lower Output for '82

MUNICH — West German companies do not expect industrial production to pick up until midyear and anticipate output for the full year to be 0.3 percent lower than in 1981, the IFO economic research institute

The institute's latest poll of companies compares with a similar survey last July, when industrialists said they expected an upturn in production to start at the beginning of 1982.

Daihatsu to Supply Motors to Innocenti

TOKYO — Toyota's Daihatsu Motors subsidiary said Monday it will supply 20,000 engines in 1982 to the Italian automaker Nuova Innocenti, to replace an engine-supply contract formerly held by Britain's state-

A Daihatsu spokesman said the Daihatsu 1,000-cubic-centimeter en gine will be mounted in three Innocenti models beginning in May after the expiration of BL's contract to the Milan-based company last Septem-

Commercial Union Off to Bad Start in '82

LONDON — Commercial Union Assurance's underwriting results so far in 1982 are much worse than in the same period last year, when it lost £25.2 million, Chairman Francis Sandilands told the annual meeting Monday. He said the deterioration, resulting from very bad winter weather, will be felt particularly in results from Britain and the United

Enoxy Chemicals to Buy Rubber Company

LONDON — Enoxy Chemicals, a joint venture of Italy's state-owned ENI and Occidental Petroleum, has agreed to buy International Synthetic Rubber, an Occidental spokesman said Monday.

ISR, which produces synthetic rubber, is owned by a consortium of eight tire manufacturers, of which Dunlop Holdings has the largest stake at 46 percent. The spokesman gave no financial details of the agreement.

Raybestos-Manhattan Sees First-Quarter Loss

NEW YORK - Raybestos-Manhattan said Monday it expects to report a loss for the first quarter of 1982.

Earnings for the 1981 first quarter were \$816,000, or 37 cents a share, it said. The company said the loss was caused by low levels of economic activity in agricultural and construction equipment and in the automo-

Amdahl Cites Start-Up Costs in Income Cut

SUNNYVALE, Calif. — Amdahl, a manufacturer of large computer

systems, said Monday its oet income for the first quarter was lower because of start-up expenses for ocw products.

The company also cited the weakening of European currencies relative to the U.S. dollar and general economic and market conditions. Amdahl

earlier reported that net income for the first quarter fell to 12 cents a share from 28 cents a year ago.

Searle, French Firm in Marketing Venture

COMPANY

REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Int'l Thomson Organisation

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Goodrich (B.F.)

Great Western Financial

Phillip Morris

United Technologies

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1st Quar. Revenue..... Net..... Per Share.....

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Profits Per Share....

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1st Quar. Revenue....... Profits.....

Revenue...... Profits.....

SKOKIE, Ill. - Searle & Co. said Monday it would form a joint venture with the French company Synthelabo to sell the French company's pharmaceutical products in the United States and Britain. Terms of the agreement were oot disclosed.

To the Victors Over Inflation Go Bitter Spoils

The Great Depression 1829-33

Two Centuries of Price Trends Major swings in producer prices for all commodities. Does not imply continually smooth movement from one year to the next.

Source: Center for International Business Cycle Research, Rutgers Uni

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Not so many months ago, when prices were bounding relentlessly ahead, consumers and polincians came to share the view that

inflation is, economically and socially, public enemy No. 1. But that was yesterday. Halt-ed by the recession and Federal Reserve policy, U.S. inflation has receded far faster than most economists had dreamed two years ago. The three Producer Price Indexes, which measure a vast array of commodity prices at all stages of production, have fallen for two consecutive months, the first time in 15 years that all three have dropped for two months in a row.

two months in a row.

Consumer prices have not actually declined, nor are they expected to show a drop when the latest figures, for March, are re-leased this week. On the other hand, they have slowed very sharply, and some expect a brief decline about midyear.

"I think there is a good chance that will happen," said William C. Dunkelberg, a Purdue University economist who acts as a consultant to the National Federation of Independent Business. In short, it looks like a period of disinflation, or even a run of falling prices, could be in the wings. Either would represent a phenomenon unknown to most

Americans. And, to an economy and population used to inflation, either would prove highly unsetthe opposite of inflation, of

Producer Price Index

Period of deflation

course, is deflation. This occurs when the general price level ac-tually drops, as it did during the 1930s. The effects of price drops. while already deeply impressed on certain hard-hit industries and individuals, are largely un-fathomed but would undoubtedly be severe.

For example, perhaps \$200 billion of commercial contracts are linked to one of the government's Producer Price Indexes and its index of hourly earnings. Craig Howell of the Bureau of labor Statistics said that while he does not bave any figures to prove it, most contracts, whether for machine tools or airframes, make provision for price declines as well as increases.
In other words, \$200 billion worth of contracts stand to

150

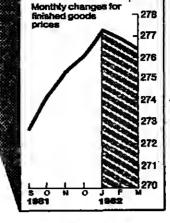
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450

shrink under deflation, causing an unpredictable, but obviously disruptive, ripple effect on the

companies involved.

While the possibility of an economic depression, and con-



Deflation Again?

comitant deflation, has been raised in recent months, a more likely scenario, according to most economists is disinflation. Disinflation is the term used to describe a less rapid rate of increase in prices. (Interestingly, there seems to be no word such as "disdellation" for a situation in the control of the

in which prices fall at a progressively slower rate.)

It is already showing up markedly in the Consumer Price Index, which is expected to rise by 6 percent to 7 percent this year — just about balf the 12.8

the French arguments. He also

said there was a good chance of

obtaining agreement from the other leaders.

Mr. Mitterrand plans to meet with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and Prime Min-lster Margaret Thatcher of Britain

before the summit, which is to bring together the leaders of the United States, Japan, West Ger-many, France, Britain, Italy, Cana-da and the European Economic

The sources quoted Mr. Delors as saying Japan also believes Washington should change its eco-

nomic policies. Mr. Mitterrand

held four days of talks in Japan

Speaking to reporters before he left Canada for Paris, Mr. Mitter-rand took a conciliatory tone.

"The summit is not a tribumal," he said. "The United States is not on trial for its interest rates, nor Ja-

pan for its trade surplus."

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 5)

ally resolved, and agreement was announced late Sunday. The proposal affects about 14,000 UAW employees. Richard T. MacCracken, AMC vice president of industrial relations, said the "unique employee investment plan" would aid development of a new Jeep line and a Renault-designed X-42 model. Workers would invest six quarterly cost-of-bving increases, up to a maximum of \$1.20 an hour, plus their yearly 3-percent rise in base wages and either 21 or 28 days of pay, depending on the local. NYSE Prices Close Up on

AMC Wins Agreement

To Delay Wage Boosts

Prom Agency Dispatcher
NEW YORK — Prices on the
New York Stock Exchange gained
ground Monday as a belief that budget negotiations are in the home stretch overcame dismay at the steep jump in the U.S. money

The Dow Jones industrial average, up as much as seven points, lost to profit-taking in the final hour and closed up 2.66 points at 846.08. Advances led declines by about 790-650, as volume rose to about 58 million shares from the

ing wage and other concessions that are expected to save \$2.5 billion for GM, \$1 billion for Ford.

Chrysler and the UAW are scheduled to begin bargaining in Analysis said traders ignored the \$7.1-billion surge in the money supply reported Friday by the Federal Reserve and the tense international situation and focused on growing signs the White House and Congress are ocaring a com-promise on trimming the huge def-icits that could pul enormous pres-

Meanwhile, auto parts suppliers are also asking the UAW for wage and benefit concessions.

> said. "The market is conditioned so that when it sees signs of a compromise developing, it is happy." Despite last Friday's M-1 report

shot up to 10 percent last year markets firmed and yields fell from 3.7 percent in 1978. "We Monday, also on hope of a budget don't necessarily expect them to be compromise in Washington.

Dealers said that the massive Mdiscounted before the announcement. Foreign exchange traders echoed this sentiment, as the dollar

and another expected this week, the Fed faces growing pressure to tighten credit conditions.

France to Seek Currency Action at Summit

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — France wants the United States to establish limits within which it would try to bold the dollar's value, senior Canadian offi-

cials said Monday. Briefing reporters on a meeting here between President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau of Canada, the officials said France has won support for the idea from several other countries that will participate in the June 4-6 economic summit meeting in Ver-

sailles, France, But they said U.S. officials, in their initial response to the idea, were very reluctant to pursue the issue. The United States rejected a

The officials said the French proposal tentatively suggests extending to the U.S. dollar rules similar to those used in the Euro-pean Monetary System. The EMS rules set limits for the fluctuation of exchange rates. French and Canadian officials

said France also wants the United States, Japan and the European Economic Community countries to hold a conference on the world monetary system. French officials quoted their finance minister, Jacques Delors, as saying that such conference eventually will be necessary, even if it is not agreed upon at the June meeting.
French sources said France

similar plan at last year's economic wants the summit to focus on dechange either its exchange rate or budget policies. The sources, ac-companying Mr. Mitterrand, said Washington will be asked to intervene on foreign exchange markets to prevent excessive rises in the dollar,

"Just to announce the policy would be a signal to the market," one source said. Persuading Other Nations

The sources quoted Mr. Delors as saying that Washington also could make more serious efforts to reduce its hudget deficit.

France's foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, said in an inter-

Also included is a prohibition

on settlement before the due date

in the case of long-term cootracts for imports of goods and services.

The ending of a protective import deposit regulation early this

year, bowever, triggered a record February trade delicit as industry

rushed to take advantage of the re-

The lira has lost nearly 30 per-cent of its value against the dollar

in the past year, but against EEC currencies the lira mostly has held its own since a 3-percent devalua-

Foreign exchange dealers said

despite long-term problems, the lira has not come under significant

speculative pressure in the curren-

cy markets so far. The dollar was lower against the

lire in January.

tion last October.

The country's provisional trade deficit in February was 2.4 trillion lire after a deficit of 1.51 trillion

Italy Tightens Limits on Trade Payments

ROME — The Italian Foreign Trade Ministry on Mooday an-nounced a series of technical measures to tighten exchange controls aimed at preventing a speculative attack on the lira.

gation was launched against com-

ployees and cannot therefore com-

The officials' names were not

Though Mr. Christ also refused

disclosed. The inquiry will deter-mine whether criminal charges will

to disclose further details, a Mu-

nich-based economics publication. Etage, reported that export offi-cials at the automaker are suspect-

ed of having accepted bribes total-ing millions of dollars to help cus-tomers skirt delivery bottlenecks for trucks to the Middle East.

from where they were delivered to Middle Eastern countries.

Finance authorities in Munich are understood to have frozen the

assets in bank accounts of Arab

auto dealers there.
The Daimler-Benz employees

are suspected of having received hribes of as much as \$16,500 per truck. They are suspected of tax evasion for not having declared the

amounts of payments on income tax forms and for failing to collect

the value-added tax when the trucks were delivered to the mid-

ment further.

W. Germany Begins Probe

Of Daimler Export Officials

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service
BONN — Daimler-Benz offices

have been searched and bank ac-

counts of Arah auto dealers frozen

in an investigation of Daimler ex-

port officials who are suspected of having taken bribes and evading tax payments in connection with

deliveries of trucks to the Middle East, according to a West German

prosecutor. Rainer Christ, a Stultgart area

prosecutor, said during the weck-end that Daimler-Benz employees and not the company itself were

The investigation focuses unfa-vorable attention on the automak-

er at a time when it has surpassed

its West European competitors in bucking the world recession and maintaining its sales and profit

Daimler-Benz, most widely known for its luxury Mercedes-Benz automobiles, is West Germany's second-largest automaker after Volkswagen. Trucks account for roughly half the company's

A spokesman for Daimler, Günter Molter, said offices in Stuttgart and Munich were searched. Noting that the investi-

Producer Prices Level,

West Germans Report

Reuters
WIESBADEN, West Germany
— The West German producer
price index was unchanged in
March from February, but it
showed a rise of 6.7 percent over
March, 1981, the federal statistics
office said Monday.

The annual increase in the index, base 1976, compared with

dex, base 1976, compared with year-on-year increases of 7.7 percent in February and 8.5 percent in January, the office said.

Retail Sales in Britain Increased for March

under investigation.

lire in February.

The move followed a March

provisional... balance-of-payments deficit of 2.04 trillion lire (\$1.5 bil-lioo) after a deficit of 1.3 trillioo

The ministry said the measures are aimed at protecting Italian foreign exchange reserves by limiting sbort-term capital outflows. It said measures to limit lead

and lag payments included a reduction to 7 days from 15 days in the period for using or selling currency deposited in foreign currency accounts.

A lead payment is one made in advance for imports and therefore advance for imports, and therefore at the current exchange rate, while a lag is a payment to an exporter,

pany employees and not the com-pany itself, Mr. Molter said, "We do not know the grounds for the suspicion raised against the emdelayed to take advantage of any drop in the value of the currency.

The measures also included a reduction to 15 days from 30 days in the period for using foreign cur-rency purchased in advance of ex-

pected import deals and beld in special hank accounts. The ministry announced a cut to 60 days from 120 days in the settlement period for exports of goods and services dealt on delayed payments basis not requiring

ira in trading Monday, fixed in Milan at 1,329.05 lire, down from Friday's record 1,334.55. Dealers said, bowever, that the dollar decline was in line with its individual authorization by the monetary authorines. downward trend on the European markets and that there was no immediate response to the new mea-

French Production Off in February

According to the magazine.
Daimler officials are understood to have sold trucks worth hundreds of millions of dollars illegally to dealers in Munich and Düsseldorf PARIS — French industrial pro-duction fell a provisional 0.8 per-cent in February after declining In recent years Daimler has succeeded in boosting its sales of trucks to the oil-producing countries of the Middle East, buoying its business despite West Germany's domestic recession. 3.8 percent in January. The Na-uonal Statistics Institute said Monday. February output was off 2.3 percent from the level a year

French trade showed a seasonally adjusted deficit of 4.46 billion francs (\$708 million) in March, af-ter a deficit of 5.28 billion francs in February and a 3.61-billion franc deficit in March, 1981, the Foreign Trade Ministry said Sun-

day.
Seasonally adjusted imports in
March totaled 55.18 billion francs. falling from 56.83 billion in February, while adjusted exports totaled 50.73 billion francs in March, down from 51.55 billion in Februdlemen in Munich and Düsseldorf. ary.

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Reiters

LONDON — British retail sales rose a provisional 0.8 percent in March after a decline of 0.8 percent in February, the Trade Department said Monday, Retail sales were 1.2 percent higher than in March 1981 in March, 1981.

The retail sales volume index (base 1978) was set provisionally at 107 for March, up from 106.1 in February and 105.7 in March, 1981, the description of the sales were resulted in the sales was a set provisionally at 107 for March, 1981, the description of the sales was a set of t 1981, the department said. For the first quarter of this year, the index was set provisionally at 106.7, little changed from the same period a

CURRENCY RATES

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Japanese Firms Sharply Boost Share Of Light Truck Sales in W. Germany

BONN - Having captured 10 percent of the West German car market, Japanese manufacturers are making a strong challenge in commercial vehicles.

While overall West German sales of trucks, the biggest part of the commercial-vehicle sector, fell percent last year to 124,900, inese imports rose 49 percent 6,200, according to official statistics. The jump gave the Japa-nese 5 percent of total sales and put them second among importers, behind the French, whose truck sales were virtually unchanged at

While the numbers are still small, industry officials recall how

· Japan's share of the car market as successful with commercial vehicles," a West German auto exec-utive said, "but they will certainly expand their present share."

Slowing Japanese sales has been the rise of the yen against the Deutsche mark, which has eroded the Japanese price advantage. Moreover, the Japanese have limited themselves to selling lighter ve-hicles; to sell heavier trucks would require them to build a network of repair and service units. "We'd have to think twice be-

fore taking such a step as the cost would be enormous," an importer

UAW officials say they are receiving three times the normal oumber of requests for contract

Even without any overt action by the Fed, interest rates appear poised for renewed increases soon, bankers and economists contend.

This is to announce that the International head office of ARAB AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL BANK has been relocated at its new premises as from April 1st 1982.

The new address is as follows:

ARAB AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL BANK (Head Office)

5 Midan el Saray el Koubra Garden City Cairo - Egypt.

Telephone: 25094 - 25095 - 25096 Telex: 304 ARABEX UN **306 ARABEX UN 93600 AABEX UN**

P.O. Box Majilis el Shaab - 60 Cairo.

General Telex: 93531 AAIB UN

مكناسد الأصل

MILWAUKEE — The United Auto Workers union has tentatively agreed with American Motors Corp. on a contract calling for workers to defer an estimated \$150-million in pay raises.

Under the agreement, workers would forgo part of their pay increases over the next three years to help create a \$1-billion product-dependent of the UAW leaders agreed to renegotiate after compaagreed to renegotiate after company executives said they would close one of the plants.

Last month, UAW members at

Dana Corp. of Toledo agreed to a contract that includes provisions to eliminate three paid holidays, cost-of-living increases for the next three quarters and a 3-percent wage rise scheduled for December. Barden Young, director of the UAW in the Downriver Detroit area, said concessions were rooted in economic reality. "Frankly, in many cases we are going to the members and telling them that either expressions are assign to be

Budget Hope

ther concessions are going to be made or the lights are going out."

55.9 million traded Friday.

sure on credit markets.

Senate Majority Leader Howard
Baker said he expects the agreement will hold the deficit to about
\$95 billion.

"The \$95 billion sounds terrific
after the \$150 billion that some
have forecasted." Dreyfus Corp.
Vice President Monte Gordon
said "The market is conditioned."

eased slightly on world markets.

But with the massive rise in M-1

And recovery, they say, will take place only when rates start to de-cline.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 19 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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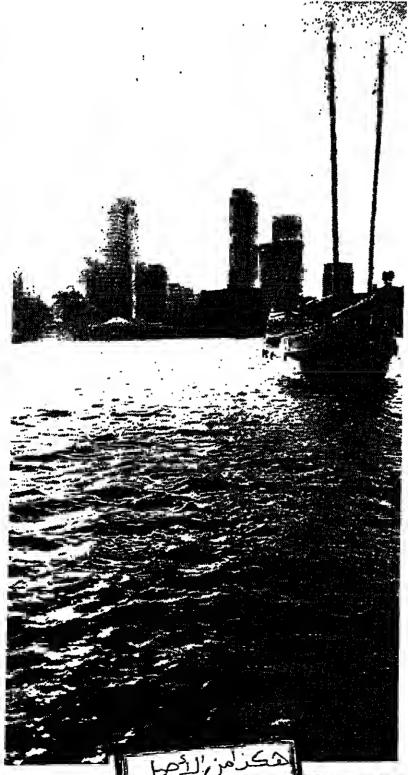
GIB is by nature competitive, responsive and flexible, with specialist skills in those

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Bahrain: Tarek Building, Government Avenue, PO Box 1017, Manama, Bahrain London: 8-13 King William Street, London EČ4P4LD New York: 499 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022 Singapore: Bangkok Bank Building, 14th Floor, 180 Cecil Street, Singapore 0316

Cayman: c/o 499 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022

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INFRASTRUCTURE—U.S.A. 756 major cities

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Lone Star Industries, Inc.

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Asian Bank **Asks Donors** For Big Raise

MANII.A - The Asian Devel-opment Bank has said that it must more than double its capital to meet the needs of its member

The bank, which is trying to per-

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suade its 17 donor members to in-crease contributions, said in its an-nual report that external fund needs of its 27 developing mem-bers will grow steadily this decade. The bank is seeking a 125-percent increase in its ordinary capi-tal, which stood at \$8.3 billion at the end of 1981, and replenish-ment of the Asian Development Fund, which at year-end had \$90 million available for lending to the ADB's poorest members at prefer-

The U.S. has expressed strong opposition to the ADB's targets, according to senior ADB officials. ries. Inc Plaza, Greenaus, U.R. and the matter is likely to be the focus of the bank's annual board of governors meeting, scheduled for April 28-30 in Manila.

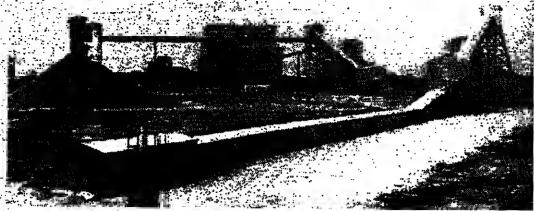
Bank Lending

The report said the bank has lent almost \$10 billion since its inception in 1966 and made 57 loans last year totaling a record \$1.68

Detailing its 1981 lending the bank said \$531 million was lent interest-free by the development fund. Bangladesh received the larg-est amount, \$191 million, followed by Pakistan, \$155 million; Burma, \$59.5 million; Nepal, \$45.2 million, and Sri Lanka, \$35.5 million.

Total output for the 16 developing members of the bank whose statistics were available showed 1981 growth of 6.4 percent, "somewhat higher" than in 1980, the bank said. Average inflation fell to 13.6 percent from 15.5 percent, but the total trade deficit rose 30.4 percent to \$21.4 billion.

Exports grew 8.2 percent, com-pared with 25 percent in 1980, while import growth slowed to 10.5 percent from 30 percent.



The plant at the diamond mine in Jwaneng, Botswana, began production this year.

Botswana Diamond Industry: In the Rough

SOUTH AFRICA.

LESOTHO

And yet it is at this unpropitious

moment that the new Jwaneng dia-

mond mine is going into operation

here near the edge of the Kalahari

Desert, practically doubling Botswana's dismond output.

After two years of blasting and digging that produced a 54-acre hole, the mine's electric-powered shovels finally chewed down to the first layer of diamond-bearing

kimberlite ore last August. In Jan-

uary, operations began in the

crusher and separation plants in

stitutes a day's production.

Parchase Quotas

The Financial Mail, a Johannes-burg weekly, De Beers' chairman,

Harry F. Oppenheimer, acknowledged that the cartel had been

The quotas are geared to produc-tion, he explained, which meant

creased as a consequence of the

"As Botswana's production rises

relative to that of other countries

which apparently is still less than

Botswana's would be in-

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DUTH-

By Joseph Lelyveld New York Times Service

JWANENG, Botswana - The potential for disappointment seemed minimal when geologists and mining engineers from De Beers Consolidated Mines ran fea-sibility studies here on a savanna sparsely covered with thorn bushes

and cattle.

That was about five years and \$315 million ago, when the international diamond cartel that De Beers manages could not acquire enough genistones to meet the de-mand made on its London-based Central Selling Organization.

Now South Africa-based De Beers, which markets 85 percent of the world's diamonds, has cut its supposedly sacrosanct dividend for the first time in more than 2 generation and the cartel has all but suspended purchases of the more expensive stones.

Tough Adjustment

The diamond trade has been in a slump since the spring of 1980, when many investors began taking advantage of high interest rates and consumers started buying fewer, and smaller, diamonds.

For Botswana, which relied on diamonds for as much as 60 percent of its foreign earnings in 1980 and somewhat less last year, the stump is forcing some tough adjustments in government spending.

was still operating according to a production plan approved five ZAMBIA years ago. No one at the mine would guess whether full produc-tion could be maintained, considering present market conditions. YEST_ BOTSWANA But any change in the plan would require the approval of the Botswana government.

The fragile hope, expressed by company and government officials alike, was that a significant reduction in interest rates would occur in the United States by year-end, bringing a recovery for higher-grade diamonds.

Louis Nchindo, a Debswana board member and a Botswana citizen whose corporate functions make him the equivalent of an ambassador from De Beers in Gaborone, said in an interview that the government was regularly briefed by representatives of the Central Selling Organization and by Mr. Oppenheimer on the state of the market.

Like all producing countries, be said, Botswana had a choice of either producing diamonds and stockpiling them, or "stockpiling them in the ground, which would mean laying off workers." Layoffs

We Don't Lose Them?

which the ore is pulverized, bathed and X-rayed until it finally gives up the handful of diamonds that The Minister of Mineral Re-The mine, operating around the clock six days a week, is expected sources, Gaositwe Chiepe, said she defends the production policy by noting that diamonds are "not per-ishable," that "we don't lose them to produce nearly three million carats in its first year. Next year the mine is supposed to yield near-ly four million carats. if we don't sell them."

To defend the government from the charge that it had become overly dependent on diamonds and De Beers, she reached for a metaphor that accords with the country's rural culture, which is still largely based on cattle-raising. It is a misfortune that cannot be helped, she said, if you fatten your cattle for market when the price is high and then find you cannot sell them because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

The investment by De Beers in the Jwaneng mine was not limited to prospecting, machinery and production facilities. The company had to build a 70-mile (112-kilometer) road, a power line, a water system and a town.

ing and already has 6,000 inhabit-ants. Some 1,400 of them work at the mine and about 85 percent of these are citizens of Botswana. Under a program of "localization," Debswana intends to draw 93 per-cent of its work force from Botswana by 1985; to this end, it has sent 107 students overseas for higher education and has begun training programs.

which sell through the Central Sell-ing Organization," Mr. Oppen-heimer said, "Botswana will sell more diamonds." By this he meant more diamonds than it would oth-The company's other two mines are at Orapa, where 4.5 million carats were produced last year, and Lethakane, a much smaller Botswana was selling two years ago, when Jwaneng was in the demine noted for the sort of rich stones that nobody seems to be Yet David Hodgson, Jwaneng's buying these days.

To the Victors Over Inflation Go Bitter Spoils

(Continued from Page 17) percent annual average of 1979 and 1980.

Most economists expect that slowing to continue. "The inflation rate during the next several years," predicted Lawrence Chimerine of Chase Econometrics Associates, "will remain far below that of recent years."

"The recent significant easing in inflation and the decline in oil and commodity prices has generated hopes of outright deflation," he continued. Bot this is "not likely," he asserted, because wages continue to rise, an economic upturn lies on the horizon and the squeeze on corporate profit margins that has accounted for much of the recent price deceleration can be expected to loosen up as the economy re-turns to more normal levels of

Thus, the prospect is for prices to continue to rise but at a much slower pace than the one to which many Americans have become ac-customed. What does this disinflationary world look like? First, a closer look at the more

famíliar evil. The Great Equalizer

Inflation's main effect, accord-ing to G. L. Bach, a professor of economics at Stanford University. traditionally has been to redistribute income and wealth among

various parts of society.

During the second half of the 1970s, borrowers benefited at the expense of lenders because by the time the borrowing had to be paid back, inflation had eroded the valne of the funds. The government benefited at the expense of taxpayers because inflation constantly pushes people into higher tax brackets even though their real incomes have not increased.

In contrast, corporations tended to lose from inflation because the depreciation of their facilities, based on original costs, does not keep up with the amounts needed to replace these facilities. Inventory profits - goods made or bought at a price level that had risen considerably by the time they were sold - proved illusory under inflation, and moreover were subject to

In social terms, inflation tends to favor the middle class at the expense of both the rich and the poor, the young at the expense of

A young middle-class family is most likely to have very big debts that inflation constantly lightens. The elderly tend to have mortgage-free houses and relatively big holdings of depreciating financial assets. Both rich and poor suffered in the sense that both are likely to have few debts, the former becau they do not need to borrow and the latter because nobody will lend

In general, those parts of society that win from inflation lose from

Many Losers

Disinflation's effects, however appear to be spread more evenly, in a random pattern benefiting relatively few, at least until the adjustment process sets in. One rea-son is the recession that has been an accompaniment, many would say the main cause, of a slower pace of price increases.

"There are many losers — and not many winners," said Robert Eisner, an economics professor at Northwestern University who has been an adviser to Democrats. Lost jobs and production cause distinct hardships, he said, while "the rest of us are paying for those who lose" through increased unemployment and welfare payments

se thrown out of work. The borrower's advantage has turned to disadvantage, but the ender's position has not necessarily comparably improved.

Among those most distressed by slowed inflation are individuals and businesses that took out large loans in the past few years on the assumption that inflation would remain at very high levels.

The home buyer now finds him-self stuck with high mortgage pay-er prices for their products. ments while the value of his house falls. That does not, however, leave

the bank a sure winner. "There may be more defaults on mortgage loans, creating additional stress for financial institutions," observed C. Lowell Harriss, a former economics professor at Columbia University who now is executive director of the Academy of Political Sci-

The farmer's new, expensively financed machinery is harvesting crops fetching lower market prices.

Non-Existant Prices

"I would imagine there are a good many people with debts premised on prices that no longer rist," said Mr. Harriss.

Big chunks of corporate America such as the chemical, metals and textiles industries, are being squeezed similarly between higher

Phelps Dodge, for example, suffering from a collapse in copper markets. Saturday closed all four of its mines and its three Arizona smelters until at least June 1. About 3,800 employees were laid off. And Phelps, the second-biggest U.S. copper producer, has also cut the pay of its 4,750 salaried workers by 4 percent to 8 percent, with top management taking even steeper cuts.

One thing shared by many of these disinflation victims is bad timing. They made commitments at just the wrong moment. Such winners and losers seem to have been created by a sort of economie random selection.

Overall, with disinflation alone, before its benefits are translated into economic growth, there are few beneficiaries. Inflation's reversal so far, Mr. Eisuer said, has been "a costly victory."

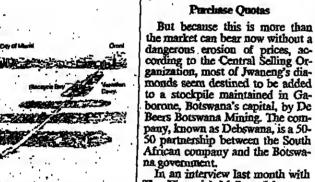


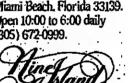
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The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The number of U.S. businesses that failed in the first 14 weeks of this year was up 50 percent from the same period a year ago, figures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet showed Monday — and the failure rate may get worse.

Already, the recession and high interest rates are forcing businesses to shut their doors at the fastest pace since the Depression. The current failure rate, equal to 83 per 10,000 businesses, is the highest since 1933, when it hit 100 per 10,000.

According to Dun & Bradstreet, a leading

Increase In U.S.

According to Dun & Bradstreet, a leading financial reporting service, 6,205 companies failed in the first 3½ months of 1982. That includes only those companies that owed money when they went under. Those that shundown after paying all their debts are not included.

down after paying all their debts are not included.

"Our people think the situation is really bad," said William C. Dunkelberg, chief economist for the 560,000-member National Federation of Independent Business and a professor at Purdue University. "It's not like a crash, but a long and gradual descent.

"They keep hanging on and hanging on and keep borrowing money and thinking, 'This has to stop and turn around,' but it hasn't," he said. "A lot of the people we're losing have been around a long time and have finally succumbed to several years of virtually no growth."

Thomas Gray, acting chief economist for the U.S. Small Business Administration, said that even after the economy begins to recover, the failure rate probably will worsen because it will take time for improved conditions to pull businesses out of their financial straits.

He estimated that nearly 26,000 busineses

businesses out of their financial straits.

He estimated that nearly 26,000 businesses will fold this year, 9,000 more than in 1981.

Most of the businesses that have shut down are small, but that is because more than 99 percent of the nation's 15 million private enterprises are considered small businesses.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 19
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. SPINOTISTICATION AND AND SECULATION OF THE SECURATION OF THE SECULATION OF THE SECUL 18/14 Robbins
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Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Other Stock Markets

April 19, 1982 (Closing prices in local currencies)

London

Milan

. Paris

Market Closed

The Zarich stock market was closed Monday for a local holiday

Sydney

Tokyo

Chicago Futures April 19, 1982.

Hannover Ready For Huge Fair

BONN — Despite the economic recession in most Western industrialized countries, thousands of businessmen from almost 50 coun-tries will converge on Hannover, this week to haggle over delivery

this week to haggle over delivery dates and prices.

The West German city's annual trade fair has grown over the past 35 years to become the world's largest industrial marketplace and a key indicator of international business trends.

More than 6,100 companies will show their wares at the eight-day spring session starting Wednesday, and more than 500,000 visitors are expected, according to the fair's chairman, Claus Groth.

In spite of the current poor health of many Western industries, it is still very much business as usual among the corporate mana-gers who come to Hannover hoping for export orders or searching for new equipment.
With thousands of acres of exhi-

bition grounds on the southern edge of the city, the fair is divided into 10 main industrial groupings, ranging from energy to building plant construction, electronics and

data processing.

With exports accounting for a quarter of national output, West Germany is vulnerable to attempts to hinder the free international extended and services. change of goods and services.

Just over 4,000 West German firms will be exhibiting at the fair, with 1,330 of them coming from the state of North Rhine-West-

the state of North Rhine-West-phalia, the industrial heartland of West Germany.

U.S. participation is sharply up this year, with 121 U.S. firms due to take part after 51 last year, put-ting the United States on roughly equal terms with the European countries taking part.

Suresh Dhir, head of the com-

mercial section at the U.S. Consulate in Hamburg, said the increase reflected efforts by the two yearold U.S. Foreign Commercial Service to promote exports and organize U.S. participation in trade

A special section of the fair this year is devoted to Mexico, which will be seeking customers for its exports as well as foreign investors prepared to pump money into its | san dustry. With more than 200 Mexican

firms, banks and organizations taking part, it will be the largest display of its industrial muscle that Mexico has ever made abroad, ac-cording to Tamara Kitain de Zim-mermann of the Mexican Trade Commission in Cologne.

Jose Andres de Oteyza. Mexico's national resources and indus-trial development minister will be in Hannover to meet businessmen and speak at a seminar on Mexican economic and investment poli-

organizers were notified last week of one withdrawal from the

The Argentine Embassy in Bonn said the country had decided not to amend because of EEC sanctions over the Falklands dispute Argentina was to have had an information stand at the fair.

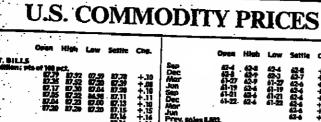
Vienna Blasts Damage French Embassy, Office

VIENNA — Explosions early Monday damaged the French Em-bassy and the Vienna office of Air France. No one was injured in ci-

the 12 12 No group has claimed responsitive was unknown. But police said embassy staff members had earlier received several anonymous threatcome phone calls.

FOR A RETURN INVESTED.

International Herald Tribune



Medical Response In A-War Rejected

The Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA — The American College of Physicians said
Monday it is futile to plan for the medical effects of a nuclear war and urged the U.S. government to pursue international nuclear disar-

"There is no possible adequate medical response to a situation where hundreds of thousands of people would be injured and ill, most hospitals destroyed, most medical personnel killed and most amedical supplies massible? the medical supplies unavailable," the college said in a position paper.

Thomas Frawley, president of the organization, which has 54,000 members, said at the opening of its 63d annual educational meeting that "prevention is the only reasonable medical regrouse to the sonable medical response to the hazards posed by nuclear weapons." The meeting coincides with Ground Zero Week, a national movement designed to stimulate discussion about the possibility of nuclear war and its effects.

Sabah Bank to Issue Notes

SINGAPORE — Sabah Development Bank will issue \$30 million of eight-year, floating-rate notes, lead manager Bank Bumiputra Malaysia said Monday. The notes, which have which have an option to be redeemed in 1987, will carry an interest rate 1½ percent above the London interbank offered rate.

Banks

Floating Rate Notes

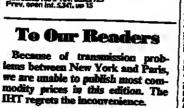
Closing prices, April 19, 1982

Non Banks

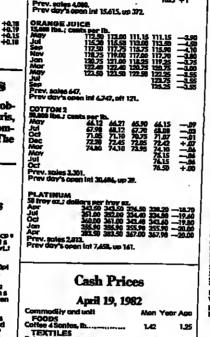
Selected Over-the-Counter

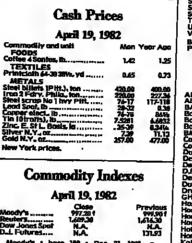
Closing Prices, April 19, 1982

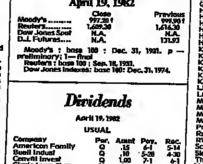
New York Futures April 19, 1982

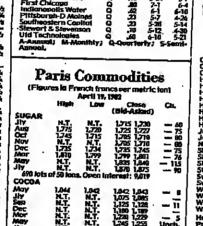


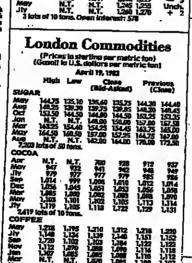


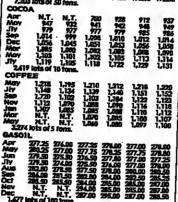














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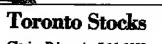
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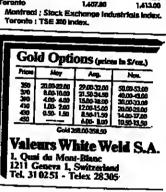


Closing Prices, April 16, 1982

Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, April 16, 1982

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Canadian Indexes



U.S.-China Trade Shows 3.5% Fall

PEKING — U.S.-China trade in the first two months of 1982 fell 3.5 percent from a year earlier to \$957.6 million, the U.S. embassy said Monday.

The U.S. surplus shrank to \$168.8 million from \$623.2 million. Wheat was the chief U.S. export, totaling \$181 million. Raw cotton totaled \$90 million, \$205.6 million a year before.

said China and the Soviet Union plan to increase their trade 44 percent this year to the equivalent of about \$315 million under an agree-ment signed Friday. The sources said Peking was willing to increase trade further but met with Soviet resistance. The Chinese shopping list included such items as industri-al raw materials, which Moscow preferred to sell for hard currency, the sources said.

PORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED Bid: U.S. \$2.30. Asked: U.S. \$2.60. As of date: April 19, 1982. F.P.S., FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BY Kolverstrant 112, 3rd Floor 1012 PK AMSTERDAM, Holland, Phone: (0) 20-250477729873; Telex: 18536

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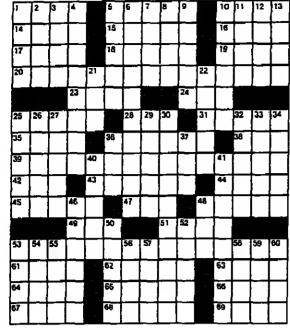
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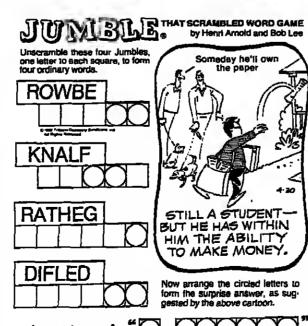








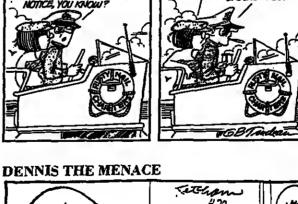




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'What's a nice way to tell ol'Margaret she's a pest AND A PAIN IN THE NECK WITHOUT HURTING HER FEELINGS?"

BOOKS.

SUICIDE IN AMERICA By Herbert Hendin, M.D. 252 pp. \$16.95. W. W. Norton., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

FIERE is but one truly serious philosophical problem." Albert Camus wrote, "and that is suicide. Judging whether life is or is not worth living amounts to answering the fundamental question of philosophy."
According to Herbert Hendin in "Suicide in America," Camus' statement has more force for us oow than when he originally made it, for suicide is developing a considerable philosophical literature in the United States, which now leads the world in the suicide rate of its young men. And its young wom-en are oot far behind.

Though it sounds calloused to say it, we're oot altogether surprised when older people commit suicide, because we assume — much too glibly — that their life is over, or nearly over. But when young people kill themselves with most of their life in froot of them, it strongly suggests that, at least in their eyes, life in the United States

is not worth living, and this is fright-ening to all of us.

The chief cause of suicide has gen-erally been assumed to be what Durkheim called "anomie," or the loss of the sense of social structure or cohesion. The suicide is regarded as falling oot of life into nothingness. Heodin, however, has had too many suicidal people in therapy to subscribe to such a romantic or literary interpre-

His discussion of possible causes in too complex to summarize here, but he suggests that the loss of love, in one way or another, is the predominant cause of suicide. In killing him-self, the subject may hope to produce at least one brief pang of love, and an eternity of remorse. In the case of students who commit suicide, Hendin says, the causes go far beyond bad grades. For some of them, successful graduation from school may intensify a fear of life. Achievement, or the possibility of happiness, may mean giving up the past, relinquishing a sadness that was the most secure part of the self, that was the only connection to the parents. One boy who killed him-self left a note almost exclusively devoted to the disposition of his favorite tapes of sad songs — as if to say that he could communicate with his paronts only after he was dead.

According to Hendin, the suicidal persoo is often obsessed with control, and ending it may be his only means of controlling his life. The difficulty of therapy with suicidal patients lies to be four that they learn to use death in the fact that they learn to use death as a means of manipulating others. The therapist who allows himself to be hullied by the suicide's threats may become too anxious to function effect

There is little evidence, Hendin says, for the general assumption that the therapist's simply caring for the patient will save him, for this only



confirms the patient's fear that he is living oot for himself, but for some-one else. Besides, the patient may choose the therapist oot for a savior, but an executiooer, transferring the impossible burden of survival to him? Understanding, according to the anthor, is more useful than caring, which is over-emphasized in the sentimentality that pervades U.S. psychotherapy,

The correlation between alcoholism and suicide is oot clear. Hendin observes. If the alcoholic's life goes to pieces and he sees himself as without a future — one of the reasons for remaining alive — he may kill himself.

Or he may simply suspend time with his drinking, as a fetus is preserved in

Most suicides, the author argues, are misunderstood — a rather arro-gant statement that he convincingly supports. Studies show he says, that suicide-prevention agencies have little or no demonstrable effect. Nor do or no demonstrative effect. Not do most hospital programs. The distillusionment that follows these failures, however, does not justify, in his opinion, the "right to die" movement that is attracting increasing attention and even becoming a civil rights issue.

One of the strongest arguments for some sort of intervention, he says, is the fact that most suicides are ambivalent about dying. He talked to four people who tried to kill themselves by jumping from buildings and found that two regretted it as soon as they jumped. The other two denied any re-gret, yet one of these never trief

And the beginning of "Suicide mannerica" the material is disconcertingly complex, but by the middle of the book Hendin puts his own anxiety to rest and settles down to a brilliant and extremely persuasive analysis of the subject, its literature, and its psy-chological implications for the suitid-

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chological implications for the sucid-al person and for us, Some of his images are heartbreak-ing: a young mother, for example, who had giveo her child away jumped from a huilding with his picture in her hrassiere, as if she wished to nurse him in death. Next to her, the claim of a French philosopher that suicide is a a French philosopher that suicide is a path to "transfiguration" seems merely silly. As Hendin says, to hope to gain control over death is the nlumate delusioo of grandeur. Since revenge -oo life, or oo a loved ooe - is often the suicide's motive, the best therapy is to convince him that, as the provert says, "Living well is the best revenge."

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Wagner Letters Sold in London

The Associated Press
LONDON — Some 400 letters by
the composer Richard Wagner and his
circle, some unpublished, bave been a
sold for £118,829 (\$209,139) as part of a Sotheby's sale of manuscripts and letters by Beethoven, Martio Luther, Mussolini, van Gogh and other musical and historical figures.

The top lot in the Wa znerian collec tion, put up for sale anonymously, was a letter from Wagner to Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein, who was Liszt's mistress and confidante. In it, Wagner describes his work oo the "Ring" cycle. The buyer was New York dealer John Fleming who paid £4,500, Sotheby's said.

By Robert Byrne

CHESS

ONE of the most difficult types of combinations to envision is that in which the initial sally following the sacrifice does not subdue the opponent but demands a second theme to prevail. If one spots only the first seg-ment, one is apt to get discouraged and drop the whole combinational

Alexander Alekhine, world champion from 1927 to 1935 and from 1937 to his death in 1946, was famed for discovering extraordinary sequels for what others would have taken to be unsound combinations. Even if a matter of the combination of the combinatio ing combination did oot result in kmate, be would releatlessly pursue the idea to see if it did not prepare another way to win.

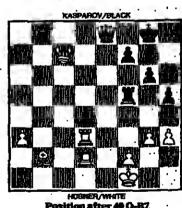
Some of his talent for this can be seen in the play of Gari Kasparov, a hrilliant 18-year-old Soviet grandmaster. A telling example is his victory over Robert Hübner of West Germaoy, a finalist in the last series of world championship Candidates' Matches, in the sixth round of the Interpolis Inernational Tournament in Tilburg, The Netherlands.

The hippopotamus formation that Kasparov adopted was shown in allis glory after 19 . . N-B4. Its principal attributes are that White's Maroczy bind cannot produce a knight outpost at Q5 because of the Black KP at K3; the only weakness in the Black position is the backward QP, but it is difficult to attack; an attempt to drive away Black's knight at OB4 by P-QN4 would weaken the White OBP, and an attempt to launch a kingside pawn storm could easily do more harm to the White king than the

Black one. But the formation's real value is the way it can produce such a dynamic counterattack as 23 . . . P-QN4!; 24 PxP, P-Q4! Here, 25 PxRP?!: BxP, 26 R-Q2. PxP would set up a powerful Black knight outpost at Q6. More-voer, 25 P-K5?1, KN-K5 would cut off the support of the White KP. Therefore, Hübner was constrained to free

Black's game by 25 PxQP, NxQP.
On 30 ... RxP, the Black QP was taboo because 31 BxP, R/4-Q4; 32 B-K3, RxR; 33 BxR, QxP; 34 K-N1, Q-Q4; 35 R-K2, B-B6 wins the pinned bishop. Consequently, Kasparov was sooo able to reestablish material equality with 32 ... QxP while achieving the superior mobility.

Kasparov initiated a brilliant, farsighted combination with the exchange sacrifice, 40 . . RxBl, revealing the frailty of the White king position after 41 RxR, Q-K5; 42 Q-QB4, Q-R8ch; 43 K-K2, Q-KN8! Af-



Position after 40 Q-B7

ter 44 R-N8ch, K-R2, it was not possiter 44 R-N8ch, K-R2, it was not possible to defend hy 45 R-KB3 because of 45 . . . R-K4ch; 46 K-Q2, Q-K8ch; 47 K-B2, P-Q6ch; 48 RxP, R-K7ch; 49 K-N3, Q-N8ch; 50 K-R4, QxR. Thus, 45 P-B4 was forced, and it looked as though Kasparov's mating attack had failed. However, his quietly sciotillating 45 . . P-R5! still destroyed the defense — but in a new way. It was not enough to eliminate a way. It was not enough to eliminate a pair of rooks with 46 R-N5 (46 PxP?, RxP; 47 R-KB3, Q-N7ch wins at once), RxR; 47 QxR, since Hübner could got cope with Kasparov's terrible passed KNP after 47 PxP.

After the cushing 49 Q-R8ch

After the crushing 49 Q-B8ch, there could have followed 50 K-Q2 (or 50 K-B2, Q-K7ch; 51 R-Q2, P-Q6ch!; 52 K-B1, Q-K8ch; 53 R-Q1, Q-B6ch; 54 K-N1, Q-B7mate), P-N7; 51 R-KN3, B-R3!; 52 Q-N4, BxPch, putting White out of his pain. But Hübner, baving had his fill of suffering, gave up. ing, gave up.

ENGLISH OPENING

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Nordiques 3-2 Victors; Islanders, Canucks, Hawks Gain 2-1 Edges

he patient's fear that for himself but for him Besides, the patient of therapist not for a courtioner, transfer burden of survival p Sunday night's four National back because it's too easy to get Hockey League quarterfinal beat when the puck is in your end. ding according to be the second vades U.S. psychology vades U.S. psychology playoff games went overtime, with the Nordiques mipping the Boston Bruins here, 3-2, the Vancouver Canneks defeating Los Angeles Kings, 4-3, and the New York elation between along is not clear. Head Islanders edging the Rangers, 4-3. The Chicago Black Hawks, meanwhile, took a 6-5 decision from the he sees himself as his St. Blues to join the Canucks, Islanders and Bruins as 2-1 leaders one of the resource simply suspend they in their best-of-seven series. as a fetus is present

NHL PLAYOFFS

cides, the author of time gave the Nordiques new life. It is not that he coming bruins. Paternent, acquired from units show he sait Toronto during the season, head-matrable effect, we have an arranged by that follows her ing a 20-footer from just inside the right face-off circle that bear rocking these not justific. r. does not justify right face off circle that beat rook-right to die not justify is goaltender Mike Moffat to the rung increase no stick side.

Mike O'Connell and Rick Middleton had scored for Boston and intervention by Anton Stastny and Real Clontier most suicides and for Quebec. After a tight, scoreless most suicides and for Quebec. After a universal out dving. He tolk is third period, the teams went all out dying He taked by in overtime before Paiement ended

etted it as soon at other two denies as when I got to the blueline, I faked be of these area be winner. "I think he thought I was going to dump the puck in. I guess I caught him a little flat-footed."

The Nordiques won despite the dio puts his on a absence of regular goaltender Dan Bouchard, who spent the night in a hospital here suffering from food Replacement John Garrett

stopped 28 of 30 shots. Garrett, images are heart used in only 28 regular-season mother, for an games, "was just fantastic," said her child aware. Nordique Coach Michel Bergeron. "He's always ready." Year to her thede

popher that suite reguration seems Colin Campbell — who failed to endin sals, who score in 47 regular-season games er death is the and had tallied only one goal the natur. Since the season before — beat goalie Mario ndeur. Sinceres a loved one -be Lessard twice on 50-foot slapshots, the second coming at 1:23 of overum the state time and giving Vancouver its vic-

Stan Smyl had tied the game, 3-3, at 14:12 of the third period on a spectacular individual effort. The Canuck wing stole the puck from Rick Chartraw on the right side of the King net, skated to the left and ammed a shot between Lessard's legs for his third goal of the

Campbell had scored with 1:51 Some 40 km left in the first period; Thomas where Warmer Gradin had the winners otherpublished him goal, while Marcel Dionne, J.P. 4152-4130 mm Kelly and Dave Taylor scored for

inven. Marie le "What a unlikely guy to get two liveh and chen goals," said Vancouver Coach I figures Roger Nielson of Campbell. "He the V. agnerates doesn't even score in practice."-* * *

Virtgenster, vit In New York, Bryan Trottier and a midmet scored three minutes into overtime as his web a boost the Islanders past the

he buyer as Kangers.

Trottier sent a face-off to defenseman Ken Morrow, whose shot was stepped by Ranger goalie Ed Mio. But Trother pounced on the rebound and backhanded it in.

The Islanders seemed in control By Robert & of the game until Ranger defenseman Reijo Rnotsalainen produced a 2-2 tie at 0:19 of the third period. The Rangers went ahead three minutes later when Mike Allison scored an unassisted goal. But the Islanders re-fied the game on Boh Bourne's second goal of the game at 8:26 Islander Mike Bossy and Ranger Robbie Ftorck were the

other scorers. "I wasn't shooting to score and I didn't see it go in," said Trottler of the the first overtime goal of his career. "I found a little hole, but I didn't shoot for it. I whipped it in front, figuring there might be a re-

bound or someone else would get a shot." shot."
The Islanders have a 4-0 overtime record against the Rangers. "I always hope we have an edge in overtime because of our experience," said Al Arbour, the winning

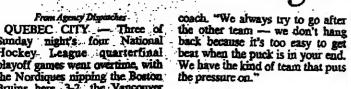
R.K.B. TOO OK Swedes Beat Italy, 5-3; U.S. Bows In World Hockey

States, 6-0. In other games, Cana-da blizted West Germany, 7-1, and the Soviet Union trounced Fin-

Lindmark to beat - but missed the net. I played the puck between the goalie's pads, Manno applained, but I was moving too.

The third period saw Mats Nashund hit the post after 1:20 as withe Swedes dominated the early stages, but the Italians, playing disciplined hockey, began to pick-up chance after chance — before Manno's miss. Patrick Sundstrom

Continuing its downhill slide following the 1980 Olympics, the United States was overpowered on two goals by Jindrich Kokrment and one apiece from Jaroslav Pouzar, Arnold Kadlec, Milan Novy and Vincent Lukac. The and a considerably slowed pace in the final period.



In Chicago, Bob Murray, Tom Lysiak and Tim Higgins scored during a 1:40 first-period burst to pace the Black Hawks past St.
Louis Second-period goals by
Rick Paterson and Denis Savard and one in the third period by Bill Gardner built the lead to 6-2 before the Blues fought back to make the game close. St. Louis scored twice in a 15-

second span when Joe Mulien got his second goal of the game and Brian Sutter his eighth of the playoffs. Mike Zuke scored the Blues' final goal with three seconds left to go.

"We just can't stand to be up by as many as four goals," said Hawk Coach Bob Pulford. "We just plain relax too much with a big league. The only thing that saved us was the clock," he said. "Maybe we learned our lesson — that St. Louis isn't going to quit."



Biff Pocoroba is glad-handed by his Atlanta teammates after his game-winning double in the eighth inning Sunday in Houston.

2 Cup 12-Meters Christened in U.S.

By Joanne A. Fishman New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Smash, splash. Judy Conner, wife of syndicate helmsman Dennis Conner, cracked the champagne bottle across the bow of the steek, white 12-meter yacht, previously known as Hull No. 34, christening her Spirit of America

A second smash, splash. Lucy Jewett, wife of syndicate nan George F. Jewett Ir.,

cracked a champagne bottle across the bow of the striking black, 12-meter yacht, Hull No. 38, and christened her Magic. By any measure, the weekend ceremony at Fort Schuyler in the Bronx for the Maritime College Foundation's two yachts designed for the 1983 America's Cup defense was without parallel in the

rarefied atmosphere of America's Cup sailing.
It was the first time one syndicare had built two boats for a cup defense

And the syndicate still owns

first group to start a cup campaign creasingly irresistible to foreign with three 12-meters.

This is the foundation's third effort to defend the cup, a record for a U.S. syndicate, according to Edward DuMonlin, manager of the foundation's 12-meter program.

This is also the first time a syndicate has pitted the two foremost 12-meter designers against each other in what amounts to a race within a race, for only one new Twelve will be chosen by Conner for the defense.

And this race - between Sparkman & Stephens, designer of Spirit of America (as well as of Freedom) and Johan Valentijn, designer of Magic - apparently has produced two radical boats that not only differ significantly from each other but also from any of the other previous defenders.

The reason for the innovative thrusts is that the next defense is expected to be the toughest. The lore of breaking the longest winning streak in sports, the United Freedom, which Conner skippered States' 131-year possession of the to victory in 1980, making this the America's Cup, has become in-



12-meter yachts that will compete to defend the America's Cup.

Salazar Boston Marathon Winner. **Outkicking Beardsley in Final Mile**

United Press International BOSTON - Alberto Salazar outkicked Dick Beardsley, a relative unknown, over the final mile mile to win Monday's 86th Boston Marathon in an unofficial course-record time of 2:06.53.

mile mark before fading.

Salazar, who set a world-best 2:08.13 last October in winning his second consecutive New York Marathon, was running in his first Boston. It was a two-man duel over the final eight miles, with

placed fourth behind John Lodwick of Dallas. Salazar, 23, grew up in nearby Wayland but until Monday had never run the Boston course from start to finish. Nine days ago he had run in an invitational race in Eugene, Ore., where he attended college, finishing second and recording the fifth-fastest time for the distance. This year he has had victories in Miami, New Jersey and Idaho, all at either 5,000 or 10,000 meters.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE Allowisc Division Golden Store.
Peritand
Son Diego
(s-Clinched playoff berth.)
(y-Division winner.)
Sombor's Go
York 99 33 47 .402 31 ton) 19, New York 99 | Portsh 31, Bird 15; Philodophia 118. Milwoutee 86 | Erving 13. Taney 15; Mil. Jakeson 16, Lister 171. Washington 99, Attanta 96 | Bolland, Collins. F. 39 43 476 76 35 47 ATJ 20 34 AB ALS 21 15 57 .183 40 WESTERN CONFERENCE

sailors.

During the last defense, in which Freedom defeated Australia, 4-1, the Americans still had an edge because of rules that limited challengers to the technology and materials available in their country, limitations that in the past benefited the Americans. But oow the rules have been changed promising a more competitive se-

A third new U.S. 12-meter. named Defender, is being built by another cup syndicate, with Tom Blackaller of San Francisco as helmsman.

The two American syndicates will face a record number of eight challenges - from England, France, Sweden, Italy, Canada and three from Australia — for the 1983 races, to be held off Newport,

Magic, with a gold stripe run-ning down her black hull, is the boat the 34-year-old Valentijo says he had wanted to design several years ago but was "scared to" because it is so radical.

smallest Twelve ever designed. Valentijn, based in Newport, will not say how small. Both he and Bill Langhan, chief designer for S.& S., the Manhartan naval architects, are reluctant to give many details about their boats because foreign designers still have

But Valentijn said Magic was "several feet" smaller than the smallest existing Twelve.

Spirit of America, built by New-port (R.I.) Offshore, is 63 feet overall and weighs 60,000 pounds with a sail area of 1,780 square feet, said Langhan.

Twelve designed by Ed Dubois for Peter deSavaray's English syndi-cate, is 65 feet overall, displaces 55,500 pounds and has a sail area of 1,808 square feet. With Magic, Valentijn carried through the keel concept he had

created by having two trim tabs should allow the water to flow over

the keel more easily and give a greater lift to windward, explained the designer. Regarding Magic's size,

Langhan pointed out that a smaller boat was also lighter and can give improved light-air per-"But if you move in that direc-

tion, then you are sacrificing performance in heavy air. "We don't believe that Magic's keel was worth the trade off."

Starting in mid-May, both new
Twelves are expected to be sailing

Wadkins Winner Of California Golf

From Agency Dispatches
RANCHO LA COSTA, Calif. Streck, after the penalty, finished tied with Craig Stadler, Andy Bean

and David Graham at 283. Tom Watson had a 3-over clos-ing-round 75 and finished tied with four others at 284.

The Associated Press GAINESVILLE, Fla. - Valentina Shkoda excelled on the balance beam and in floor exercise Sunday Toney 15: AM. Johnson 16. Lister 171.

Versiblineton 19. Attonto 19 Bollord, Colling, F.
Johnson 18. Horwood 17: Roundfield 24, 193.60 dual-meet victory over the McMillen 17). United States.

Derroit 114. Genelond 133 (Thomas 29, Lone 38.95; U.S. teammate Michelle Goodwin (38.85) was third.

Braves Tie Major League Streak at 11

Expos 7, Mets 6

three-run home run to cap a four-run first to pace a 15-hit Montreal attack that edged the Mets, 7-6.

Giants 4. Reds 2

and Darrell Evans homered as the

White Sox 6, Orioles 4

In the American League, in Chi-cago, catcher Rick Dempsey's wild

throw on a double steal let in two

runs and broke a seventh-inning

tie as the unbeaten White Sox

Angels 6, Twins 2

Major League

Standings

In Anaheim, Calif., Geoff Zahn

Giants beat Cincinnati, 4-2,

downed Baltimore, 6-4.

In San Francisco, Reggie Smith

In New York, Gary Carter hit a

From Agency Dispatches
HOUSTON — Biff Pocoroba's
two-rum double in the eighth inning Sunday gave Atlanta a 6-5 decison over Houston, tying the modern major league record for consecutive victories at the start of a season.

The Braves' 11th straight triumphs matched the record set by last year's Oakland A's and sur sed the modern-day (post-1900) National League record of 10.

With two on and two out in the eighth, the seldom-used Pocoroba

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

went to the plate to hit for winning pitcher Al Hrabosky. Looking for a pitch I could hit and hit it hard," Pocaroba lined a Dave Smith change-up to the base of the center-field wall, scoring Chris Chambliss, on with his second double of the day, and Bruce Bene-dict, who had walked, for a 6-4

The Astros scored in the ninth on a two-out sacrifice fly by Ray Knight, but Rick Camp got Art Howe on a grounder to the mound.

Cubs 5, Pirates 1

In Pittsburgh, Leon Durham hit three-run homer while Ferguson Jenkins and Randy Martz combined on a five-hitter to lead Chicago past the Pirates, to a 5-1.

Padres 9, Dodgers 3 In San Diego, a two-run double by Terry Kennedy and a two-run triple by Broderick Perkins highlighted a seven-run eighth as the Padres completed a four-game

sweep of Los Angeles, 9-3. Cardinals 6, Phillies 5

In St. Louis, rookie David Green, who singled home the tying run in the ninth, singled with one out in the 11th to score Keith Hernandez help the Cardinals to their

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eighth victory in a row, 6-5, over pitched a six-hitter and Don Bay-Philadelphia. Harrah hit his fourth homer to pace the Indians to an 8-2 rout of fornia to its ninth victory in 12 games, 6-2, over Minnesota.

Tigers 5, Yankees 2

In Detroit, Dan Petry and Elias Sosa combined on a five-hitter and Alan Trammell drove in two runs as the Tigers beat New York, 5-2. Red Sox 4, Blue Jays 3

In Boston, Glenn Hoffman led off the ninth with a triple and scored on reliever Jerry Garvin's wild pitch to give the Red Sox a 4-3 triumph over Toronto.

Indians 8, Royals 2 In Cleveland, Alan Bannister

doubled home two runs and Toby

pace the Indians to an 8-2 rout of Kansas City.

Rangers 9, Brewers 6

In Milwaukee, rookie George Wright hit a three-run homer to cap a four-run eighth-inning rally that lifted Texas to 9-6 victory over the Brewers, who dropped their fifth in a row.

Mariners 4, A's 3

In Seattle, Todd Cruz' infield single with one out scored Jim Maler to cap a two-run ninth-inning comeback that gave the Mariners to a 4-3 squeaker over Oak-land. Richie Zisk had started the inning with a homer off Pat Und-

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE Defroit

CSU 600 21x—5 6 0

Rightetii, Rowley (7) and Cerone; Petry, See
B) and Wockentuss, W.—Petry. 1-1. L.—Righetti,
1-1. HR—New York, Smalley (1). Teronto 010 108 108—3 8 0 Boston 000 197 011—4 8 0 Cloncy, R.L.Jockson US), Garvin 19) ond Walift; Torrez, Aponte (7) and Gedinon, W-Aponte 1-6 L.—R.L.Jockson, 2-1, HR—Beston, Yastrzemski 33). Milwoukes 322 000 040-9 14 0 Milwoukes 920 010 219-6 14 4 Noneyoutt, Darwin (7), Auditock (8) and Sundberg; Vuckovich, O.Jones (8), Easterly (9) and Modre Yest (1). W-Dorwin, 2-0, L-Vuckovich, 1-2, HRs-Texas, Wright (2), Milwoukee, Optivie (3). 302 000 040-7 14 0

New York

New York

Lea, James (7), Lee (7), Regration (8) and
Corter: R.Jones, Ordeco (11), Pulpe (6), Allen (8)
and Stearns, W.—Lea, 1-0. L.—R.Jones, 2-1. HRs.—
Montreal, Carter (2), Davison (2), New York,
Klagman 2 (4), Foster (3),
Philiochiphia (4), Foster (3),
Philiochiphia (4), Foster (3),
Read (7), Enustor (11) and Diaz; Riacon, Suffer
(8), Bolr (9), Lapeter (11) and Perfer, Sanchez
(10), W.—LaPeint, 1-0. L.—Brusstor, 1-1, HR.—
Philiochiphia, Olaz (2),
Alfonto

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HRs—Caktand, Merver (3). Seattle, Bachte 111.
Zisk (2),

Seaver, Kern (7), Shirley (8) and O'Berry; Fowlkes, Minten (8) and May, W. Fowlkes, 2-0, L. Seaver, 8-1, HRs. San Francisco, Smith (1),

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Letters London

e of manuscra: Los Angeles.

or wife annujust n Wagner who he buyer sa Rangers.

land, 8-1. With 1:35 to play and his side trailing by a goal, Ropert Manno had only Swedish goalie Peter

scored an empty-net goal for the winners with 19 seconds left.

New York

McMillen 17).

Cajaraso 112. Include 184 (Gilanore 21. Thesa St. Kniskes 112. Include 184 (Gilanore 21. Thesa St. Kniskes 119).

Kunkes 187 (McLone 22. Hayes 22).

Los Angeles 120. Phoenix 115 (Abdul-Johnar 24. Wilkes 31; D. Johnson 22. More 18).

United States.

Shkoda, the meet's all-around 19-adder with 39.25 points, had secores ranging from 9.75 on the uneven bars to 9.85 on the balance uneven bars to 9.85 on the balance beam and floor exercise. Kathy Johnson scored 9.90 in floor exercise and was second overall with 18-distribution 131. (December 23. Long.)

Description 132. Considered 133 (December 23. Long.) REGULAR SEASON ENDS

Built by Custom Marine in Old Saybrook, Conn., Magic is the

als.

Comparatively, Victory, the new

developed for France 3 in the 1980 cup chiminations but went imutilized because of mechanical prob-The gradual curve to leeward

off Newport.

Lanny Wadkins won the Tourna-ment of Champions golf tourna-ment here Sunday by three strokes when Ron Streek had a three-put bogey on the 18th hole and was assessed a two-shot penalty after completing play for illegally mov-ing a tree branch two holes before. Wadkins had a closing round of 73 and an 8-under-par 280 total.

Soviet Women's Team Defeats U.S. Gymnasts

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Beardsley was only two seconds behind Salazar. That matched the closest finish in Boston Marathon history, set in the 1978 duel between four-time champion Bill Rodgers and Jeff Wells.

West German Charlotte Teske pulled the upset of the day by winning the women's division in an unofficial 2:29.33. Former Boston Marathon winner Jacqueline Garean of Canada was second. Grete Waitz of Norway, the favorite, held the lead to the 24-mile mark before fading.

first Boston. It was a two-man duel over the final eight miles, with Beardsley being the pace-setter and Salazar at his shoulder.

Salazar took the lead just outside Kenmore Square and outran Beardsley to the finish, easily smashing the Boston-record 2:09.26 set last year by Toshihiko Seko of Japan.

Immediately after the finish, Salazar was wrapped in blankets, placed on a cot and fed replenishing liquids as his body temperature reportedly dropped to 88 degrees Farenheit (31 Celsius).

Four-time champion Rodgers, among the leaders over the first 14 miles, faltered badly on the hills where he normally excels and placed fourth behind John Lodwick of Dallas.

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Art Buchwald

W sincere about deterring the that if we bad a war, everyone Soviets from starting aggression, I would be blown to bits so it can't think of a better way to scare the hell out of them than by piping in a local radio talk show from any town in America. Nothing would convince the Russians more how

much we mean business.
"Hi, folks, Jerry Dodge here and welcome to another four hours of 'Let It All Hang Out." Tonight we're going to deal with the question I am sure has

heen bothering most of you this Buchwald week, and that is. Should the United States freeze its nuclear missiles or should we continue our arms huildup until we're certain we can zap every Commie in the world? Let's hear from our first caller."

"Jerry, my name is David Umansky and my wife, Adrienne, thinks it would be real dumb to freeze our missiles now because we're on our own 20-yard line, and it's third down and if we don't come up with the big play, that means we'll lose the hall, and put the Russians in field-goal range. At this stage we can't afford to let them get three points on the board."

"How do you feel about giving up our first-strike nuclear capability. David?"
"Siek. Life is an Atari game.

Once you've put in your quarter you've committed yourself. And even if you know you're going to be wiped out, you still want to take as many asteroids with you as you

possibly can."
"Thanks, David, Hello there, you're on 'Let ft All Hang Out.' "
"Jerry, this is Louise Royal of Princeton, and first I'd like to tell you how much I enjoyed your pro-gram yesterday advocating the death penalty for people who are late in filing their income tax re-

Thanks, Louise. How do you feel about nuclear disarmament? "My car pool is against it, except for Bobbie Fletcher who thinks that there are too many puelear weapons now. But no one pays any attention to her because she believes nuclear war is unwinn-

"What makes her think that?"

WASHINGTON — If we are "She said she read somewhere doesn't make any difference who starts it.

"Have you tried to straighten her out?

"No. we just laugh at her."
"Thank heavens Bobbie is not in
the government. Let's take another call. You're on the air."

"Jerry, this is Anne Kohlmeier. have a brother-in-law named Marty and he says if you dig a hole five feet deep and cover it with a green garbage bag and then you put a foot of peat moss over it, you can protect yourself against an atomic attack. The garbage hag and peat moss keep the radioactivity from penetrating the hole."

"That's a good tip for our listen-ers. Why hasn't the government told the people about it?"

"They're afraid there would be a run on green garhage bags. But my brother in-law says the civil de-fense people have been stockpiling them and will make the bags avail-able as soon as the whistle blows." "That's good news. Hello, you're

on the air. "Jerry, I'd just like to say that I think all the people ealling in and talking about nuclear war are

"What do you do for a living,

"I'm a doctor and we predict 100 million people will be killed in the first 20 minutes if these weapons are used."

"Doctors have been known to he wrong,"
"Maybe so. But if people think

we're going to be around to make house calls after a nuclear holo-caust they're kidding themselves." "I'm sorry to cut you off, Doc, but you're not making any sense. Sorry about that last caller folks. but every once in a while we get an idiot on the show, and there is nothing we can do about it. We've got time for one more call, and let's hope he can add something

more intelligent to our discussion. "Jerry, this is Fred from Finster. I listen to your program every night. In case we MARV the Sovi-ets and then they MIRV us. will your show still be on the air?"

"It better be. If the halloon goes up, newspapers will be the first to go and our sponsors are going to need radio spots more than ever, 0 1982, Las Angeles Times Syndicate

Computerizing With a Human Voice

By Richard Severo New York Times Service

HAMILTON, N.Y. - Not long ago, Ben Aldrich, who gives trumpet lessons at Colgate University, was asked to stand before a tape recorder and play the ehromatic scale from a low F sharp to a high C, each tone half a second long.

The notes were produced in the interest of programming a computer to sound like a trumpet - not a clinical, unreal electronic trumpet, but one played by a real person, with natural grace and with the human idiosyncrasies that endear live instrumentalists to their audiences.

Dexter Morrill, a composer

and professor of music at Colgate, used two computers, first to capture Aldrich's style as a trumpeter, then to create a syn-thesized Purcell trumpet voluntary in a way that Aldrich might

But Morrill makes it clear that. although the computer's ability to analyze and synthesize the idi-osyncrasies of a musician are useful in understanding music and musicians, that's not where the computer's importance lies. He tells his computer music stu-dents, "There's no way you are ever going to beat Dizzy Gil-

lespic."

For Morrill and others, the computer has become a primary aid as a composer's tool. They are using computers to create music — certain kinds of tonal densities and unorthodox modu-lations that would be difficult even to conceptualize, let alone

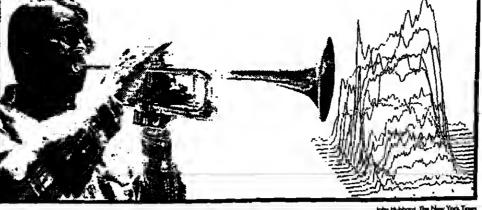
produce, without a machine.

Morrill has written a variation the old tune "Stella by Starlight" that he starts in E-flat major and, 64 measures later, ends in A major, modulating imperceptibly so that the listener is only vaguely aware of the change.

Strennous Effort

With the computer, the musi-cal scale for Dexter Morrill contains 3,240 steps, not 12. And he is sure the computer's ability to produce microtones is important. even if the tonal changes cannot always be discerned.

The synthesized Aldrich and the creation of "La Stell" are two examples of a strenuous effort to create art from the mating of technology and sound generation that is computer music.



Ben Aldrich's low F sharp produces this computer-generated drawing.

Such research is being con-ducted by scientists, students and teachers of music at an array of institutions, including the Massa-chusetts Institute of Technology. Stanford University, Bell Labo-ratories, Princeton University, Oberlin College, Brooklyn College, the University of Illinois and Pierre Boulez's Institute of Acoustical and Musical Research and Coordination in Paris,

Formidable research is also going on at Lucas Films (the makers of "Star Wars") in California, aimed primarily at im-proving the use of musical scores As a musicmaker, the comput-

er can reproduce the sound of almost any instrument. As a com-poser, it uses the language of the computer programmer rather than solfège.

It has been years since the

sound of computer music was limited to what is generally referred to as "electronie music," or that derived from synthesizers. These machines have been great-ly improved since 1964, when ly improved since 1900, Robert Moog developed his first one, but in its broadest sense computer music refers to the sounds generated by the mating of computers to digital-analog converters, which can turn the language of programming into voltages and transmit them to sound speakers that give the

computer its voice.

Even in their most advanced state, though, computers have been nagged by the charge that their sound is sterile, too clinical. too "perfect," lacking the warmth and character of music produced by real musicians. That

was the problem under consideration when Morrill took Ben Aldrich's tape to Stanford, fed it into a converter and got the notes in digital form. Stanford's computer system

then did much more than store those numbers that stand for notes: It assessed and analyzed the almost inaudible hiss of air preceding the note, caused by Alirich's particular application of his mouth to the instrument: his attack, or how he started each note; how he sustained notes; how he hit his valves; how he maintained his volume.

It even analyzed nuances of tonal decay that might not be ap-parent to the human ear. By cataloging points of Aldrich's ap-proach that make his playing un-like any other's, it yielded a profile probably as definitive as a fingerprint

Is It Ben?

At Colgate, Morrill used the Stanford analysis to program his own computer to play the Purcell piece. Students who heard the tape could not agree whether they were listening to a real trumpeter or a synthesis,

In computer composition, pecially as pioneered in the 1970s by John Chowning at Stanford, the composer creates digital sig-nals that activate oscillators electronic machines that produce pure tones - and several kinds of filters and mixers associated with synthesizers for years but are more sophisticatedly manipu-lated by computer.

For years, composers were at a disadvantage working with com-puters because of the time it took

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to receive the playback of ideas generated from thousands of instructions. Morrill said Colgate's old system took 15 seconds to produce a note and 20 to 30 minutes to produce four measures of a simple sonata. Some composers feel this sort of delay hinders the creative process.

But new technology promises reduce the time. Colgate is wiring together a new system and chored by a signal processor made by Digital Music Systems of Boston that can handle musical instructions in microseconds Composers using this and similar hardware can hear what they have composed almost immedi-

Some composers want no part of computers or the music they have made. They see computers as at least a partial surrender of creative responsibilites and pre-

rogatives.
"I don't think the computer is capable of producing music," said George Rochberg, a composer who teaches at the University of Pennsylvania. "I think it creates something else and I wish they'd find another name for it. Music comes out of human beings, not computers."

Richard Wernick, another composer at Pennsylvania, believes most computer music has been unimpressive so far.

Timothy Sullivan, a Yale-trained composer who is professor of music at Nazareth College in Rochester, N.Y., uses both the computer and the traditional approach. He said the computer "enables one to produce as though one is sculpting sound."

6,000-Plus Orchestra PEOPLE: Breaks Strauss' Record

At Milwaukee, more than 6,000 people, billed as the world's largest orchestra, played everything from kazoos to French horns in a parking-lot performance of "Stars and Stripes Forever." The musicians gathered in a shopping mall in an ettempt to break the world's record for the most people per-forming under a single conductor at one time. The Guinness Book of World Records lists 987 participants for an 1872 concert under Johann Strauss Jr. at the World Peace Jubilee in Boston. It had been planned for conductor Paul Polivnick, associate director of the Milwaukee Symphony, to direct the orchestra from a hot air bal-loon tethered 20 feet high. But damp, threatening weather pre-vented its ascent, so he conducted the performance from a small podium raised a few feet above the crowd. The organizers were caught short, with only 1,500 T-shirts reading. "I played in the world's

Sir Rangloh Figures, leader of

the British round-the-world Transglobe expedition, says he will never again venture into the Arctic and is looking forward to coming home. "I have had more than enough. For years I yearned to travel to remote, hostery has straightful three more, hostery has straightful three more chostery and the straightful three more chostery has been supplied to the straightful three more chostery and thre This three-year odyssey has ex-orcised my wanderlust with a ven-geance," he told the Observer newspaper via radio. Earlier this month, Fiennes and Dr. Charles Burton reached the North Pole to become the first men to cross both poles in a single voyage and are now on the last leg of their marathon circumnavigation of the globe. Fiennes said he found the Arctic more frightening than any other part of the land, sea and ice other part of the land, sea and ice journey. When he reached the North Pole, the feeling was not one of euphoria but "insecurity and apprehension which has not diminished and will, I fear, stay with me until we finally escape from this godforsaken place."

Francis Ford Coppola, the film-maker whose technical extravagan-zas have pushed his Zoerrope Stu-dio to the brink of bankruptcy, has put the company's Hollywood fa-cilities up for sale. The decision was based on Zoetrope's shaky finances and the "high demand for studio space." according to Bruce studio space," according to Bruce Feldman, the studio's public relations agent. The owners want a minimum of \$20 million but ex-pect to get "considerably more"

for the 8.66-acre property, which Coppola acquired in late 1979 for \$6 million. It has nine sound stag. es, and editing and storage space that formerly comprised the Holly, wood General Studies. "By selling we can raise a large amount of cash to liquidate the large and expensive debt we're carrying al-though even if we didn't have that debt we'd still be interested in sell-ing." Feldman said. Feldman said Zoetrope would continue to distribute its films. "The sale is cortainly not the end of Zoetrope." he added.

Prince Charles has hired a 38 year-old Argentine to care for hir eight polo ponies at the Windsor Castle stables. The news made headlines in London, but a Bookingham Palace spokesman ex-plained that the prince hired Ar-gentine-born Recoil Corres, who has lived in Britain for 13 years, is married to an Englishwoman and holds a British passport, before Argentine forces seazed the Fall, land Islands on April 2.

Princess Anne was soaked but un. injured after her horse Stevie B tumbled into the water jump during the cross-country event at the Badminton Horse Trials. The prin-cess, one of Britain's top riders, fell heavily into the water after her mount nose-dived into the lake mount nose-area into the late midway along the 32-obstical course. She remounted but decided to retire from the event. Capt. Mark Phillips, her husband, had a clear round and is one of the fivor-ites for the title he won last year.

Maureen Reagan has invited be-seven opponents in the race for the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate to a televised detail. So far, five of her contenders plan to take part in the May debate over cahle television. The principles over cahle television. The principles June 8. Rep. Barry Goldwig.

Jr., Rep. Robert Dorman and businessman Ted Bruinsma have accepted, and San Diego Mayor Pels Wilson and Rep. Pete McCloskey plan to do so.

Queen Beatrix of the Nether lands and her husband Prince Claus have arrived in the nation's Reagan as part of her six-day visit to the United States. The queen also will visit Philadelphia, Primoston University and New York before returning home next Saturday. On Wednesday, the queen plans to address a joint session of Congress in the afternoon.

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